

## F16H

**GEARING [N: (steering of motor vehicles by differentially driving ground-engaging elements on opposite vehicle sides B62D11/02)]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Gearings for conveying rotary motion

- Toothed gearings
- Friction gearings, e.g. gearings using endless flexible members
- Fluid gearings
- Change speed or reversing gearings
- Differential gearings
- Using intermittently-driving members
- Gearings not limited to rotary motion
- Mechanical gearings using levers, links or cams
- Using intermittently-driving members

Combination of gearings

General details of gearings

Control of gearings

### Relationship between large subject matter areas

If the transmission systems are specially adapted for particular applications classification is also made in subclasses listed in section "Informative references".

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Gearings in harvesters or mowers	<a href="#">A01D 69/06</a>
Gearings for toys	<a href="#">A63H 31/00</a>
Toothed-wheel gearing for metal-rolling mills	<a href="#">B21B 35/12</a>

Arrangement of transmissions in vehicles	<a href="#">B60K</a>
Transmissions for railway locomotives	<a href="#">B61C 9/00</a>
Vehicle steering gears	<a href="#">B62D 3/00</a>
Transmissions for marine propulsion	<a href="#">B62H 23/00</a>
Transmission for cycles	<a href="#">B62M</a>
Marine steering gears	<a href="#">B63H 25/00</a>
Transmission of power for wind motors	<a href="#">F03D 11/02</a>
Gearings associated with fluid-actuated devices	<a href="#">F15B 15/00</a>
Gearing used in indicating or recording apparatus in connection with measuring devices	<a href="#">G01D 5/04</a>
Driving arrangements for tuning resonant circuits	<a href="#">H03J 1/00</a>
Driving mechanisms for apparatus for transmission of coded digital information	<a href="#">H04L 13/04</a>

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Fluid pressure actuators, Hydraulics or pneumatics in general	<a href="#">F15B</a>
Couplings for transmitting rotation	<a href="#">F16D</a>
Clutches	<a href="#">F16D</a>

### Special rules of classification within this subclass

For these groups related codes in [F16H](#) are of particular interest and should be given as additional classification to facilitate searching in this subclass.

## Glossary of terms

*In this subclass/group, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:*

Gearing	mechanical, hydraulic, electric, or other means for transmitting mechanical motion or force
Toothed gearing	includes worm gearing and other gearing involving at least one wheel or sector provided with teeth or the equivalent, except gearing with chains or toothed belts, which is treated as friction gearing
Conveying motion	includes transmitting energy, and means that the applied and resultant motions are of the same kind, though they may differ in, e.g. speed, direction or extent
Rotary motion	implies that the motion may continue indefinitely
Oscillating motion	means moving about an axis to an extent which is limited by the construction of the gearing and which may exceed one revolution, the movement being alternately forwards and backwards during continued operation of the gearing
Reciprocating motion	means moving substantially in a straight line, the movement being alternately forwards and backwards during continued operation of the gearing
Reversing or reversal	means that an applied movement in one direction may produce a resultant movement in either of two opposed directions at will
Central gears	includes any gears whose axis is the main axis of the gearing, e.g. sun or

	ring gear
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## **F16H 1/00**

**Toothed gearings for conveying rotary motion (specific for conveying rotary motion with variable gear ratio or for reversing rotary motion F16H3/00)**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Transmission layout for gearing with fixed ratio and using gears with teeth

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Toothed gearing for conveying rotary motion with variable gear ratio of for reversing rotary motion	<a href="#">F16H 3/00</a>
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### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Gears associated with electric machines	<a href="#">H02K 7/116</a>
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## **F16H 1/006**

**[N: the driving and driven axes being designed to assume variable positions relative to one another during operation]**

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Angle drives for power tools	<a href="#">B23Q 5/045</a>
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## **F16H 1/14**

**comprising conical gears only**

**Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Angle drives for power tools	<a href="#">B23Q 5/045</a>
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**F16H 1/16**

**comprising worm and worm-wheel**

**Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Taking up backlash for transmissions with crossing shafts	<a href="#">F16H 55/24</a>
Worm gears associated with electric machines [Type a quote from the document or the summary of an interesting point. You can position the text box anywhere in the document. Use the Drawing Tools tab to change the formatting of the pull quote text box.]	<a href="#">H02K 7/1166</a>
Support of worm gear shafts	<a href="#">F16H 2057/0213</a>

**F16H 1/32**

**in which the central axis of the gearing lies inside the periphery of an orbital gear**

**Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Cycloidal or planetary mechanisms for adjustable back-rest in which the central axis of the gearing lies inside the periphery of an orbital gear, e.g. one gear without sun gear	<a href="#">B60N 2/2252</a>
Wave gearings with flexsplines	<a href="#">F16H 49/001</a>

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## F16H 1/321

[N: the orbital gear being nutating]

### Special rules of classification within this group

The corresponding FI-group is [F16H 1/32&C](#).

## F16H 3/00

Toothed gearings for conveying rotary motion with variable gear ratio or for reversing rotary motion (speed-changing or reversing mechanisms F16H59/00 to F16H63/00)

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Using only gears with teeth.

## F16H 3/426

[N: the teeth being arranged on a generally flat, e.g. disc-type surface]

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

With eccentric arranged lever arms for driving a disc	<a href="#">F16H 21/14</a>
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## F16H 7/00

Gearings for conveying rotary motion by endless flexible members (specific for conveying rotary motion with variable gear ratio or for reversing rotary motion F16H9/00; [N: Belts, V-belts, ropes, cables, and chains F16G, chain-wheels F16H55/30; pulleys F16H55/36 ])

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Belts drives, chain drives, rope drives with a fixed ratio, and tensioning

mechanisms and guiding means used in such systems and ways or tools to mount the belt or chain or rope on the pulley or sprocket.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Gearings for conveying rotary motion by endless flexible members with variable gear ratio or for reversing rotary motion	<a href="#">F16H 9/00</a>
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### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Chains or belts per se	<a href="#">F16G</a>
Pulleys per se	<a href="#">F16H 55/36</a>

## F16H 9/00

**Gearings for conveying rotary motion with variable gear ratio, or for reversing rotary motion, by endless flexible members (control of change-speed or reversing-gearings conveying rotary motion F16H59/00 to F16H63/00)**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Only transmission layout of belt or chain or rope drives for conveying rotary motion with variable gear ratio or for reversing rotary motion.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Combinations of gearing conveying rotary motion by endless members and toothed gearing	<a href="#">F16H 37/00</a>
Pulleys per se	<a href="#">F16H 55/52</a>
Control of change-speed or reversing-gearings conveying rotary	<a href="#">F16H 59/00</a> - <a href="#">F16H 63/00</a>

motion	
Actuators for shifting	<a href="#">F16H 63/06</a>

## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Chains or belts per se	<a href="#">F16G</a>
Gearings for conveying rotary motion by endless flexible members with fixed gear ratio	<a href="#">F16H 7/00</a>

## F16H 9/12

engaging a pulley built-up out of relatively axially-adjustable parts in which the belt engages the opposite flanges of the pulley directly without interposed belt-supporting members [N: (means for controlling the geometrical interrelationship of pulleys and the endless flexible member, e.g. belt alignment or position of the resulting axial pulley force in the plane perpendicular to the pulley axis F16H61/662P)]

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Transmission layout of transmission where a belt is axially squeezed between two sheaves of at least on one pulley.

## F16H 13/00

**Gearings for conveying rotary motion by friction between rotary members (specific for conveying rotary motion with variable gear ratio or for reversing rotary motion F16H15/00; [N: friction discs F16H55/32 ])**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Transmission layout of transmissions where rotary motion is transferred with a fixed ratio by the friction of the surfaces of members where the surfaces are pressed to each other; systems to keep the cylindrical members in contact



such that rotary motion can be transferred.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Friction gearings for conveying rotary motion with variable gear ratio or for reversing rotary motion	<a href="#">F16H 15/00</a>
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## F16H 15/00

**Gearings for conveying rotary motion with variable gear ratio, or for reversing rotary motion, by friction between rotary members ([N: gearings for reversal only F16H3/14, F16H3/60]; control of change-speed or reversing-gearings conveying rotary motion F16H59/00 to F16H63/00)**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Transmission layout of transmissions where rotary motion is transferred with a variable ratio by the friction of the surfaces of members where the surfaces are pressed to each other.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Friction gearings for conveying rotary motion with fixed gear ratio	<a href="#">F16H 13/00</a>
Control of change-speed or reversing-gearings conveying rotary motion	<a href="#">F16H 59/00</a> - <a href="#">F16H 63/00</a>

## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Combination of friction gearing and toothed gearing	<a href="#">F16H 37/00</a>
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## F16H 15/04

### Gearings providing a continuous range of gear ratios

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Only transmission layout of conveying rotary motion with a continuously variable ratio by friction between rotary members that are not using flexible endless members and where the rotary members are not in planetary motion, examples of this group are toroidal transmission or friction ring transmissions.

## F16H 19/00

### Gearings comprising essentially only toothed gears or friction members and not capable of conveying indefinitely-continuing rotary motion (with intermittently-driving members F16H27/00-F16H31/00; rope or like tackle for lifting or haulage B66D3/00 )

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Gearings for converting limited rotary movement, e.g. oscillation, into an other rotary movement or a limited rotary movement into reciprocating movement or vice versa in particular by using flexible means, or rack and pinion mechanisms.

Gearings for converting reciprocating movement into another reciprocating movement by flexible means.

#### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Step-by-step mechanisms without freewheel members, e.g. Geneva driven	<a href="#">F16H 27/00</a>
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#### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Rope or like tackle for lifting or haulage	<a href="#">B66D 3/00</a>
Gearings for conveying rotary motion with intermittently-driving members,	<a href="#">F16H 29/00</a>

e.g. with freewheel action	
Other gearings with freewheeling members or other intermittently driving members	<a href="#">F16H 31/00</a>

## **F16H 21/00**

### **Gearings comprising primarily only links or levers, with or without slides**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Crank gearings.

Guiding mechanisms, e.g. for straight line guidance, using links or levers.

Gearings for conveying or interconverting oscillating or reciprocating motions by links or levers, e.g. toggle mechanisms.

Gearings with movement in three dimension comprising primarily links and levers.

#### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Guiding mechanisms for drawing machines	<a href="#">B43L</a>
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#### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Rope or like tackle for lifting or haulage	<a href="#">B66D 3/00</a>
Crankshafts or eccentric shafts	<a href="#">F16C 3/04</a>
Adjustable cranks or eccentrics	<a href="#">F16C 3/28</a>

Adjustable connecting rods	<a href="#">F16C 7/06</a>
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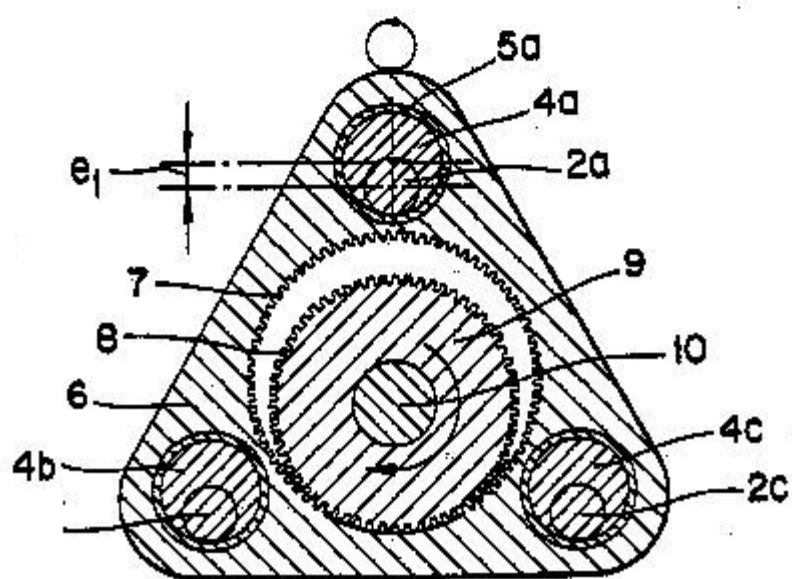
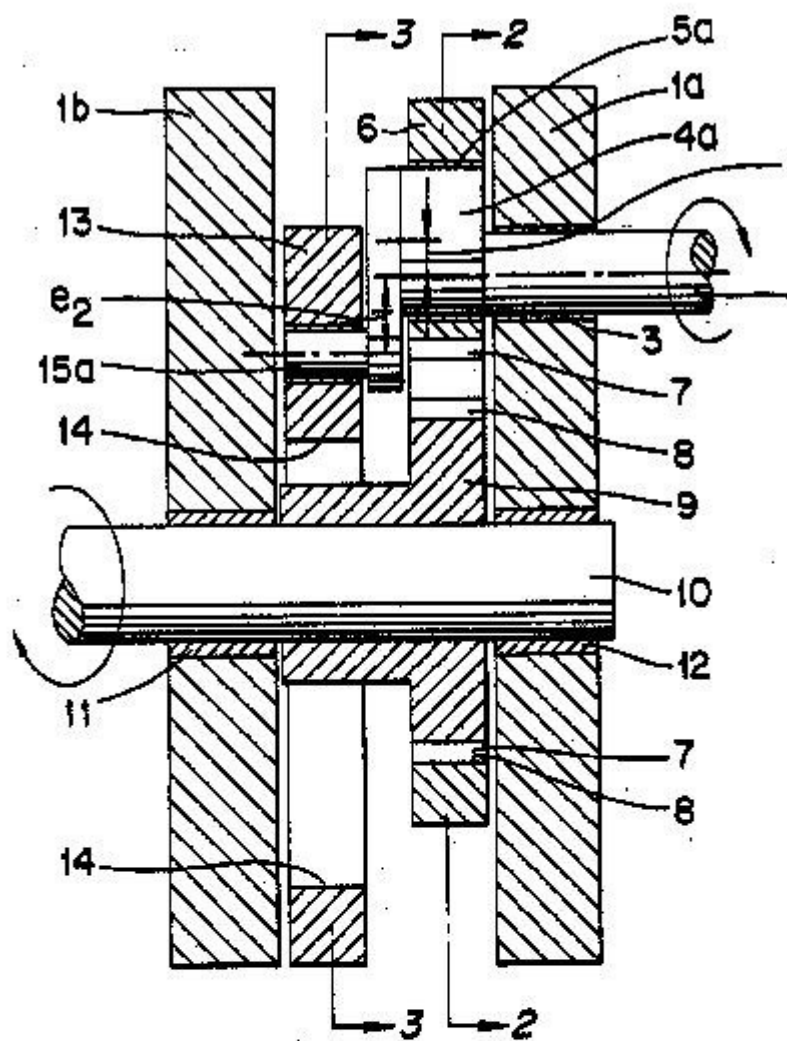
## **F16H 21/14**

**by means of cranks, eccentrics, or like members fixed to one rotary member and guided along tracks on the other**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Illustrative example of subject matter classified in this group.



## F16H 23/00

**Wobble-plate gearings; Oblique-crank gearings [N: (conveying rotary motion with toothed nutating gears F16H1/321)]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Gearings using rotating wobble plates or discs for converting rotary movement into a reciprocating movement of a gear member.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Gearings with toothed wobble members for conveying rotary motion, e.g. reduction gears with high ratio	<a href="#">F16H 1/321</a>
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### Special rules of classification within this group

Groups [F16H 23/06](#) and [F16H 23/08](#) contain also documents with rotary wobble members - hierarchy is not correct here.

## F16H 25/00

**Gearings comprising primarily only cams, cam-followers and screw-and-nut mechanisms**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Gearings using essential cams to convey rotary motion.

Screw and nut mechanisms.

Other gearings using essential cams for interconverting rotary and reciprocating motions

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Gearings using crankshafts or eccentrics	<a href="#">F16H 21/36</a>
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Wobble plate gearings	<a href="#">F16H 23/00</a>
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## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Rope or like tackle for lifting or haulage	<a href="#">B66D 3/00</a>
Adjustable cams	<a href="#">F16C 53/04</a>
Cam followers	<a href="#">F16C 53/06</a>
Adjustable connecting rods	<a href="#">F16C 7/06</a>

## F16H 25/20

### Screw mechanisms (with automatic reversal F16H25/12)

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Gearings with helical grooves and automatic reversal for interconverting rotary motion and reciprocating motion	<a href="#">F16H 25/122</a>
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## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

With arrangements for taking up backlash using a spring member creating rotary torque for counter rotating the two nuts, e.g. a torsion bar	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2012</a>
Casing for linear actuators	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2031</a>
Extruded frame casings	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2034</a>
Actuator supports or means for fixing	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2037</a>

piston end, e.g. flanges	
Axial sliding means, i.e. for rotary support and axial guiding of nut or screw shaft	<a href="#">F16H 2025/204</a>
Screw mechanisms driving an oscillating lever, e.g. lever with perpendicular pivoting axis	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2043</a>
Screw members engaging gears arranged perpendicular to screw shaft axis, e.g. helical gears engaging tangentially the screw shaft	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2046</a>
Screws in parallel arrangement driven simultaneously with an output member moved by both screws	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2053</a>
Superposing movement by two coaxial screws with opposite thread direction	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2059</a>
Arrangements for driving the actuator	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2062</a>
Manual back-up means for overriding motor control, e.g. hand operation in case of failure	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2065</a>
Means for returning linear actuator to zero position, e.g. upon occurrence of failure by using a spring	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2068</a>
Disconnecting drive source from the actuator, e.g. using clutches for release of drive connection during manual control	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2071</a>
Coaxial drive motors	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2075</a>
The rotor being integrated with the nut body	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2078</a>
Parallel arrangement of drive motor to screw axis	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2081</a>
Perpendicular arrangement of drive	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2084</a>



motor to screw axis	
Using planetary gears	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2087</a>
Using worm gears	<a href="#">F16H 2025/209</a>
Using conical gears	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2093</a>
Using endless flexible members	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2096</a>

## **F16H 25/22**

**with balls, rollers, or similar members between the co-operating parts; Elements essential to the use of such members**

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Thread profile of the screw or nut cooperating with balls showing a pointed "gothic" arch in cross-section	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2242</a>
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### **Special rules of classification within this group**

This group and subgroup [F16H 25/2204](#) are only given if the subject-matter of the cooperating parts, e.g. the circulating balls are of particular interest representing the invention information. If the ball screw device is just an additional feature invention classification is given in group [F16H 25/20](#).

## **F16H 25/24**

**Elements essential to such mechanisms, e.g. screws, nuts (F16H25/22 takes precedence)**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Screw shafts.

Nuts or their support.

Safety nuts.

Seals, wipers or scrapers for screw-nut devices.

Brakes for locking the screw device in their position.

Means for facilitating manufacturing or assembly.

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Intermediate screw supports for reducing unsupported length of screw shaft	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2436</a>
Supports for compensating misalignment or offset between screw and nut	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2445</a>
Brakes using a wrap spring, i.e. a helical wind up spring for braking or locking	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2463</a>
Special features for facilitating the manufacturing of spindles, nuts, or sleeves of screw devices	<a href="#">F16H 2025/2481</a>
Special materials or coatings for screws or nuts	<a href="#">F16H 2025/249</a>

## F16H 27/00

**Step-by-step mechanisms without freewheel members, e.g. Geneva driven (rotary gearings with cyclically-varying velocity ratio F16H35/02; impulse couplings F16D5/00; clockwork escapements G04B15/00)**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Step-by-step mechanisms using mechanisms with driving pins in driven slots, e.g. Geneva drives.

Step-by-step mechanisms using gears with interrupted toothing.

Step-by-step mechanisms using an reciprocating or oscillating transmission member.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Clockwork escapements	<a href="#">G04B 15/00</a>
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## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Impulse couplings	<a href="#">F16D 5/00</a>
Rotary gearings with cyclically-varying velocity ratio	<a href="#">F16H 35/02</a>

## F16H 29/00

**Gearings for conveying rotary motion with intermittently-driving members, e.g. with freewheel action (freewheels F16D41/00; [N: Gearings for converting oscillating or reciprocating movement with freewheeling members or other intermittently-driving members into a rotary movement F16H31/00 ]**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Gearings for conveying continuous rotary motion into a rotary output motion by using intermittently-driving members or with freewheel action

- with stationary intermittently-driving members, i.e. not rotating with either of the shafts
- with rotating intermittently-driving members

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Gearings for converting oscillating, i.e. non continuous rotary input, or	<a href="#">F16H 31/00</a>
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reciprocating movement with freewheeling members or other intermittently-driving members into a rotary movement	
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## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Adjustable cranks or eccentrics	<a href="#">F16C 3/28</a>
Freewheels or freewheel clutches	<a href="#">F16D 41/00</a>

## F16H 31/00

**Other gearings with freewheeling members or other intermittently driving members (F16H21/00, F16H23/00, F16H25/00 take precedence; gearings involving the use of automatic changing-mechanisms, e.g. cyclically-actuated reversal gearings, see the appropriate groups)**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Gearings for converting oscillating, i.e. non continuous rotary input, or reciprocating movement with freewheeling members or other intermittently-driving members into an other movement, e.g. a step by step movement.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Gearings comprising primarily only links or levers	<a href="#">F16H 21/00</a>
Wobble plate or oblique crank gearings	<a href="#">F16H 23/00</a>
Gearings comprising primarily only cams, cam-followers and screw-and-nut mechanisms	<a href="#">F16H 25/00</a>
Gearings for conveying rotary motion	<a href="#">F16H 29/00</a>

with intermittently-driving members or freewheel action	
Gearings using freewheel members for changing ratio	<a href="#">F16H 3/00</a>

Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Wrenches of the ratchet type	<a href="#">B25B 13/46</a>
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### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Step-by-step mechanisms without freewheel member	<a href="#">F16H 27/00</a>
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## F16H 33/00

### Gearings based on repeated accumulation and delivery of energy

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Gearings using mechanical accumulators, e.g. weights, springs or intermittently-connected flywheels.

Gearings for conveying rotary motion using essentially spring action for achieving variable ratio.

Gearings for conveying rotary motion using essentially inertia for achieving variable ratio, e.g. by orbital gears with regulating masses or gyroscopic action.

Gearings for converting, based essentially on inertia, of rotary motion into reciprocating or oscillating motion and vice versa.

#### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Gravity or inertia motors	<a href="#">F03G 3/00</a>
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Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Apparatus for generating mechanical vibrations involving rotary unbalanced masse	<a href="#">B06B 1/16</a>
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### **Special rules of classification within this group**

Documents published before 1980 having an index code [R16H 706/06](#) are not intellectually reclassified to the subgroups of [F16H 33/00](#).

## **F16H 35/00**

### **Gearings or mechanisms with other special functional features**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Groups for functional features not otherwise provided for in this subclass

- For variation of rotational phase relationship
- For conveying rotary motion with cyclically varying velocity ratio
- Means for supporting gears allowing relative movement between supports thereof
- For adjustment of members on moving parts from a stationary place
- Arrangements or devices for absorbing overload or preventing damage by overload
- Mechanisms with only two stable positions, e.g. acting at definite angular positions
- Mechanisms for movements or movement relations conforming to mathematical formulae
- Turning devices for rotatable members, e.g. shafts

## F16H 35/008

[N: for variation of rotational phase relationship, e.g. angular relationship between input and output shaft (couplings F16D3/10)]

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Couplings with means for varying the angular relationship	<a href="#">F16D 3/10</a>
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Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Changing the angular relationship between crankshaft and camshaft	<a href="#">F01L 1/344</a>
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## F16H 35/02

for conveying rotary motion with cyclically varying velocity ratio (speed-changing mechanisms operating cyclically, see the appropriate groups)

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Gearings converting continuous rotation into a step-by-step rotary movement without freewheeling members

	<a href="#">F16H 27/04</a>
Eccentric mounted gears in gearings	<a href="#">R16H 37/00D</a>
Pulleys or toothed members of non-circular shape, e.g. elliptic gears	<a href="#">F16H 2035/003</a>

## F16H 35/06

Gearings designed to allow relative movement between supports thereof without ill effects (F16H1/26, F16H1/48 take

**precedence; [N: mounting or supporting gearboxes F16H57/02H])**

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Special means compensating for misalignment of axes	<a href="#">F16H 1/26</a>
Special means compensating for misalignment of axes for gears having orbital motion	<a href="#">F16H 1/48</a>
Support of transmission casing, e.g. torque arms, or attachment to other devices	<a href="#">F16H 57/025</a>

## **F16H 35/10**

**Arrangements or devices for absorbing overload or preventing damage by overload ([N: for screw mechanisms F16H25/2021 ]; couplings for transmitting rotation F16D)**

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Slip couplings, e.g. slipping on overload	<a href="#">F16D 7/00</a>
Couplings with safety member for disconnecting	<a href="#">F16D 9/00</a>
Arrangements or devices for absorbing overload or preventing damage by overload for screw mechanisms	<a href="#">F16H 25/2021</a>

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Arrangements of torque limiters in wrenches or screwdrivers	<a href="#">B23C 23/14</a>
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Monitoring wear or stress of transmission elements, e.g. for triggering maintenance	<a href="#">F16H 57/01</a>
Monitoring of overload conditions	<a href="#">F16H 2057/016</a>
Detection of mechanical transmission failures	<a href="#">F16H 2057/018</a>

## **F16H 35/16**

**Mechanisms for movements or movement relations conforming to mathematical formulae (devices in which computing operations are performed mechanically G06G3/00 )**

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Devices in which computing operations are performed mechanically	<a href="#">G06G 3/00</a>
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## **F16H 35/18**

**Turning devices for rotatable members, e.g. shafts (starting devices for internal-combustion engines F02N)**

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Starting devices for internal-combustion engines	<a href="#">F02N</a>
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## **F16H 37/00**

**Combinations of mechanical gearings, not hereinbefore provided for (applications of "underdrives" or "overdrives" in**

## **motor vehicles, combinations with differential gearings in motor vehicles B60K)**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Combination of toothed and friction gearings.

Combination of toothed or friction gearings not provided in groups [F16H 1/00](#) to [F16H 35/00](#).

Gearings comprising essential combinations with other gearing mechanism where not only an additional gearing element like lever, link or cam is added to the basic gearing.

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Combination of gearings with a plurality of driving or driven shafts comprising differential gearing for four wheel drive	<a href="#">B60K 17/34</a>
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### **Special rules of classification within this group**

Documents published before 1980 having index codes [F16H 2700/00](#), [F16H 2702/00](#) and [F16H 2720/04](#) are not intellectually reclassified to the subgroups of [F16H 37/00](#)

## **F16H 37/021**

**[N: toothed gearing combined with friction gearing]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Combination of toothed and continuous variable friction gearings where the two gearings are arranged in series. The toothed gearing is arranged before or after the CVT (no power split).

## **F16H 37/027**

**[N: toothed gearing combined with a gear using endless flexible members for reversing rotary motion only]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

The idle gear for reversing is replaced by a gear with an endless flexible member, e.g. a chain transmission to establish the reverse ratio. In general no CVTs.

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Gearings for reversal only	<a href="#">F16H 3/14 F16H 3/18 F16H 3/60</a>
Arrangement of reverse gear in transmissions with continuously meshing gears	<a href="#">F16H 2003/0822</a>

## **F16H 37/06**

**with a plurality of driving or driven shafts; with arrangements for dividing torque between two or more intermediate shafts**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Combination of gearings with a plurality of driving or driven shafts.

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Toothed gearings for conveying rotary motion with constant gear ratio having a plurality of driving or driven shafts; with arrangements for dividing torque between two or more intermediate shafts	<a href="#">F16H 1/22</a>
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## **F16H 37/08**

**with differential gearing**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Combination of CVTs with differentials for splitting torque.

Combination of gearings with differentials for dividing or summarising torque between two or more torque path.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Combination of gearings with a plurality of driving or driven shafts comprising differential gearing for four wheel drive	<a href="#">B60K 17/346</a>
Toothed gearings for conveying rotary motion with constant gear ratio having a plurality of driving or driven shafts; with arrangements for dividing torque between two or more intermediate shafts	<a href="#">F16H 1/22</a>

## F16H 37/12

**Gearings comprising primarily toothed or friction gearing, links or levers, and cams, or members of at least two of these types (F16H21/14, F16H21/28, F16H21/30 take precedence; toothed or friction gearing or cam gearing with only an additional lever or link, see the appropriate group for the main gearing)**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Gearings comprising essential combinations with other gearing mechanism where not only an additional gearing element like lever, link or cam is added to the basic gearing.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Mechanisms for conveying rotary motion by means of cranks, eccentrics, or like members fixed to one rotary member and guided along	<a href="#">F16H 21/14</a>
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tracks on the other	
Crank gearings with one connecting rod combined with cams or additional guides	<a href="#">F16H 21/28</a>
Crank gearings with one connecting rod combined with members having rolling contact, e.g. gears	<a href="#">F16H 21/30</a>

## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Screw mechanisms with both nut and screw being driven	<a href="#">F16H 25/2018</a>
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## F16H 39/00

**Rotary fluid gearing using pumps and motors of the volumetric type, i.e. passing a predetermined volume of fluid per revolution ([N: application to motor vehicles B60K]; application to lifting or pushing equipment B66F; control of exclusively fluid gearing F16H61/38 )**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Systems wherein the pressure of a gas or a liquid is increased in a pump and this pressure is used to drive a turbine for example piston pump and piston motor.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Details of fluid pumps of motors	<a href="#">F04B</a> , <a href="#">F04C</a>
Control of fluid gearing	<a href="#">F16H 61/38</a>
Control of hydrostatic fluid gearing	<a href="#">F16H 61/40</a>

## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Pneumatic hammers	<a href="#">B25D 9/00</a>
Application to lifting or pushing equipment	<a href="#">B66F</a>

## F16H 41/00

**Rotary fluid gearing of the hydrokinetic type (control of exclusively fluid gearing F16H61/38 )**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Constructions of hydrodynamic torque converters: systems wherein the kinetic energy of a fluid is increased in a pump and this kinetic energy is used to drive a turbine.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Hydrodynamic couplings	<a href="#">F16D 33/00</a>
Lock-up clutches of torque converters	<a href="#">F16H 45/02</a>
Fluid gearing combined with mechanical gearing	<a href="#">F16H 47/00</a>
Control of torque converter lock-up clutches	<a href="#">F16H 61/14</a>
Control of hydrodynamic fluid gearings	<a href="#">F16H 61/48</a>

## F16H 43/00

**Other fluid gearing, e.g. with oscillating input or output ([N: generating mechanical vibrations of infrasonic or sonic frequency B06B; percussive tools B25D9/00; mine roof**

**supports for step by step movement E21D23/00;  
reciprocating-piston machines without rotary main shaft  
F01B11/08 ; fluid pressure actuators F15B])**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Systems wherein the pressure or the kinetic energy of the fluid is not substantially constant during one cycle because the pump or the motor has for example only one cylinder.

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Details of fluid pumps or motors	<a href="#">F04B F04C</a>
Fluid-actuated devices for displacing a member from one position to another	<a href="#">F15B 15/00</a>

## **F16H 45/00**

**Combinations of fluid gearings for conveying rotary motion with couplings or clutches (F16H41/22, [N: F16H47/085] take precedence; conjoint control of driveline clutches and change-speed gearing in vehicles B60W10/02, B60W10/10[N: and B60W30/18])**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

The combination of a fluid gearing such as a hydrodynamic torque converter for example with claw couplings or friction clutches for example to lock up the torque converter or to uncouple the torque converter from the engine or the transmission

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Control of torque converter lock-up clutches	<a href="#">F16H 61/14</a>
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## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Fluid couplings or clutches with pumping sets of the volumetric type	<a href="#">F16D 31/00</a>
Rotary fluid couplings or clutches of the hydrokinetic type	<a href="#">F16D 33/00</a>
Dampers	<a href="#">F16F</a>
Rotary fluid gearing of the hydrokinetic type, for example for details not related to the lock-up of the torque converter	<a href="#">F16H 41/00</a>

## F16H 47/00

**Combinations of mechanical gearing with fluid clutches or fluid gearing (conjoint control of clutch and gearing B60K41/22; control of driveline clutches and change-speed gearing in vehicles B60W10/02 and B60W10/10)**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Characterising layout of combination of mechanical gearing such as planetary gearing with fluid gearing such as a hydrodynamic torque converter.

Control means for the combination of mechanical gearing with fluid clutches.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Conjoint control of clutch and gearing for propulsion of vehicles	<a href="#">B60W 30/18</a>
Control of torque converter lock-up clutches	<a href="#">F16H 61/14</a>

## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*



Electromagnetic actuated clutch-brake combinations	<a href="#">F16D 67/06</a>
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### Special rules of classification within this group

Contrary to references in the IPC the control means for shifting of combinations of mechanical and fluid gearing are also included in this group and subgroups (no reorganisation had been performed in group [F16H 47/00](#) related to subjects of [F16H 61/00](#))

## F16H 48/00

### Differential gearings (cooling or lubricating of differential gearing F16H57/04)

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Cooling or lubricating of differential gearings	<a href="#">F16H 57/04</a>
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### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Arrangement or mounting of differential gearing in vehicles	<a href="#">B60K 17/16</a>
Arrangement or mounting of a transfer gear in vehicles for driving both front and rear wheels having a transfer gear	<a href="#">B60K 17/34</a>
Arrangement or mounting of control devices for differential gearing of vehicle	<a href="#">B60K 23/04</a>

### Special rules of classification within this group

When classifying in this group, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in all appropriate places.

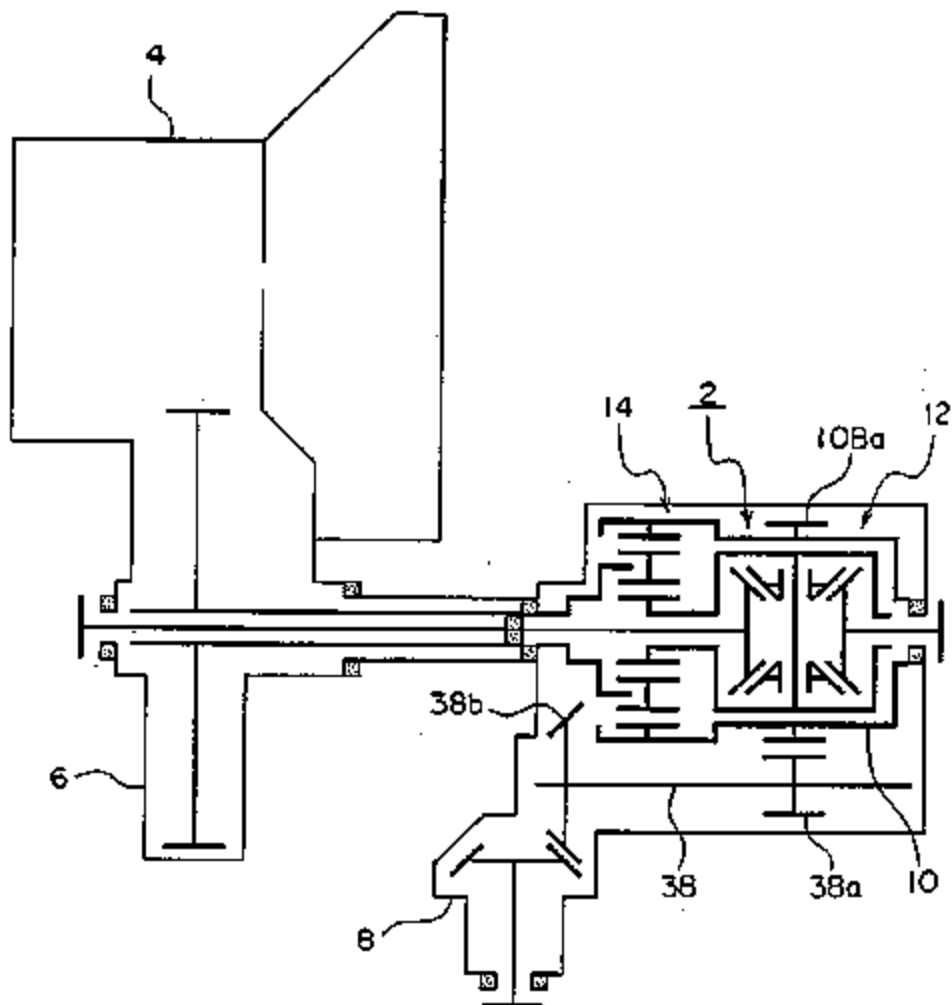
## F16H 48/05

### Multiple interconnected differential sets

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Combinations of several interconnected differential sets, for example a combination of a right-and-left differential with a center differential (such a relationship as between “center differential unit 14” and “front differential unit 12” in the figure below: EP 1527933 A2)



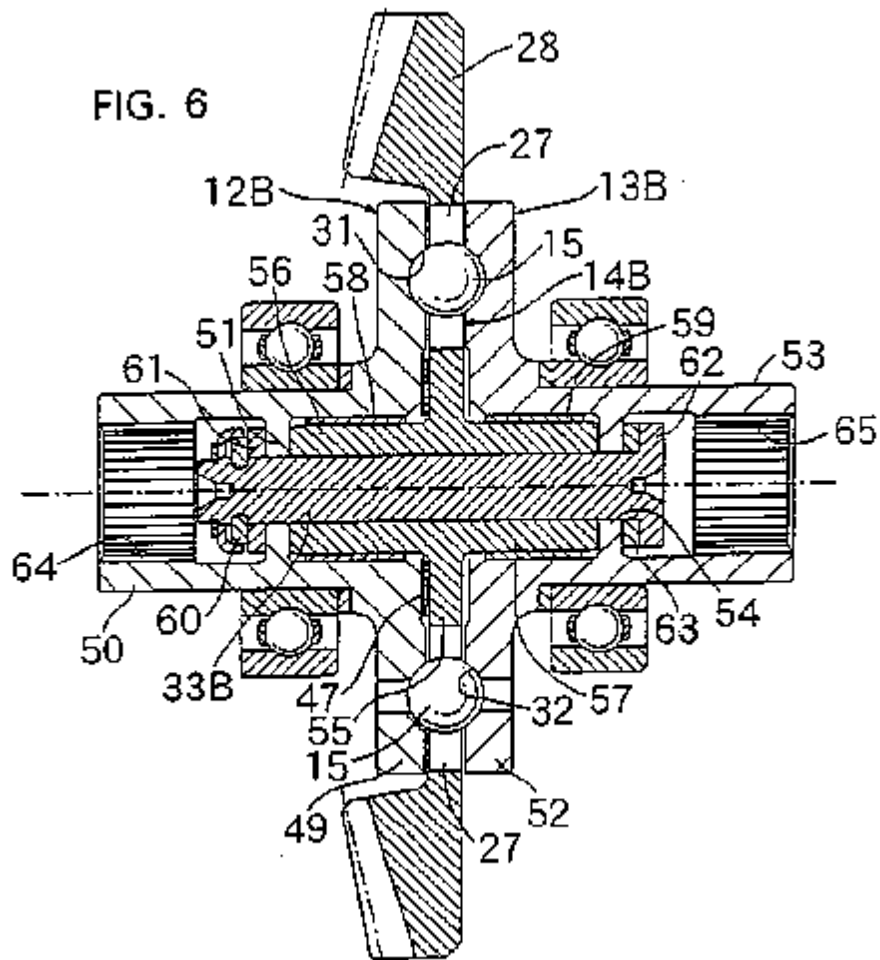
## F16H 48/14

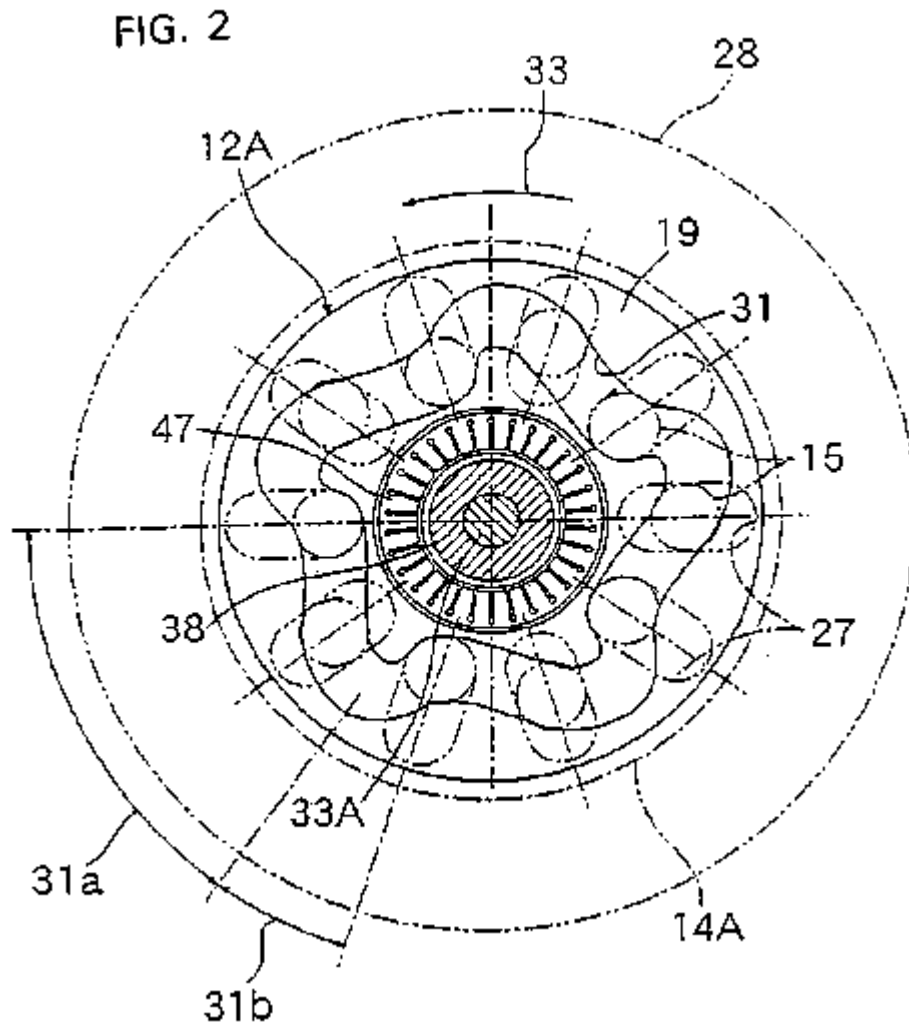
### with cams

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Differentials having cams, for example, in between the two output members as seen in the figure below (EP 1167824 A2: “Output rotary members 12B, 13B” are output members and “cam groove 31 and balls 15” comprise the cam mechanism).





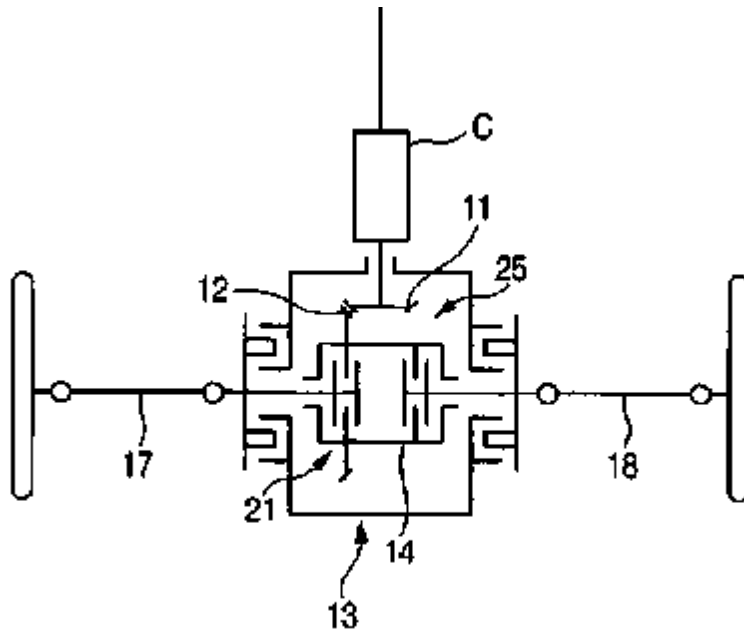
## F16H 48/19

consisting of two linked clutches

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Those differentials that divide one input into two outputs without using planet gears but by using two linked clutches (see "clutches 21, 25" in the figure below: US 2003/0051935 A1).



## F16H 48/22

using friction clutches or brakes

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Clutches	<a href="#">F16D</a>
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## F16H 48/24

using positive clutches or brakes

### Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Clutches	<a href="#">F16D</a>
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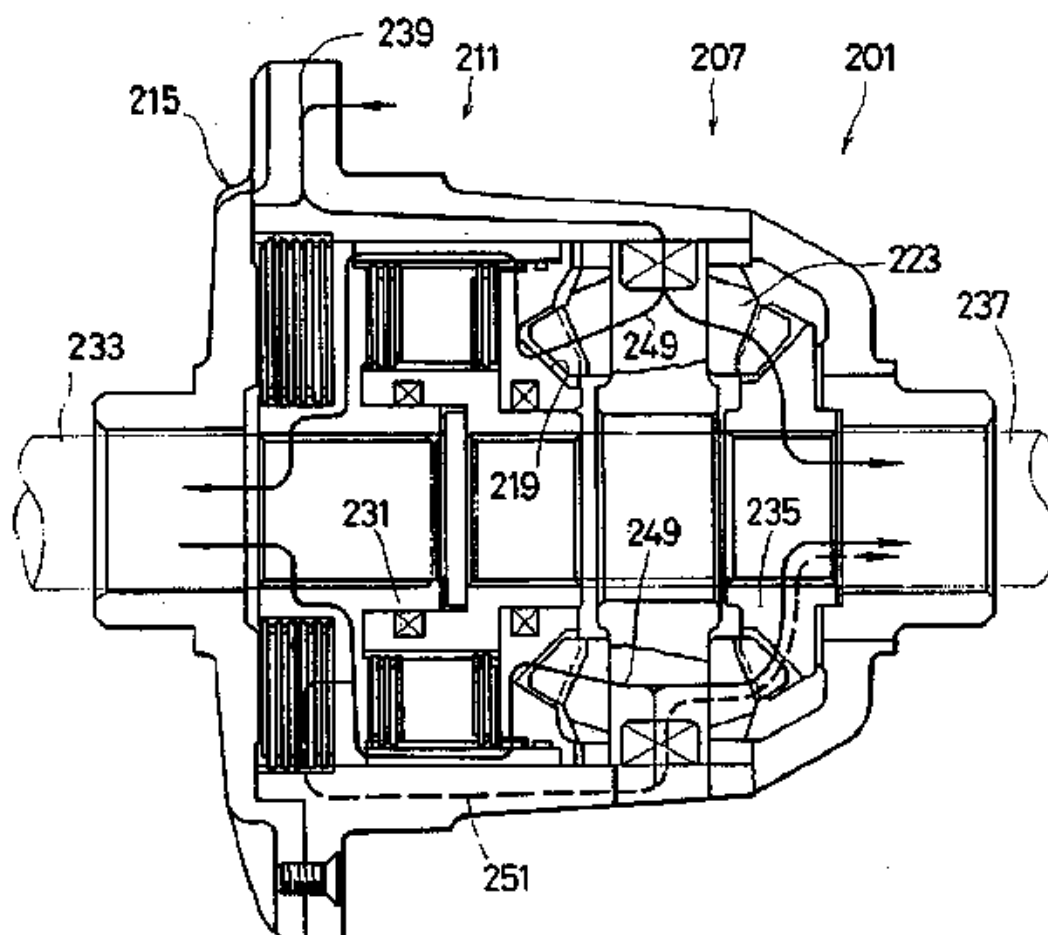
## F16H 48/26

using fluid action, e.g. viscous clutches

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Differentials, the differential action of which is suppressed by utilizing the function of fluid viscosity, etc. such as, for example, viscous clutches (see the figure below: US5458547A)



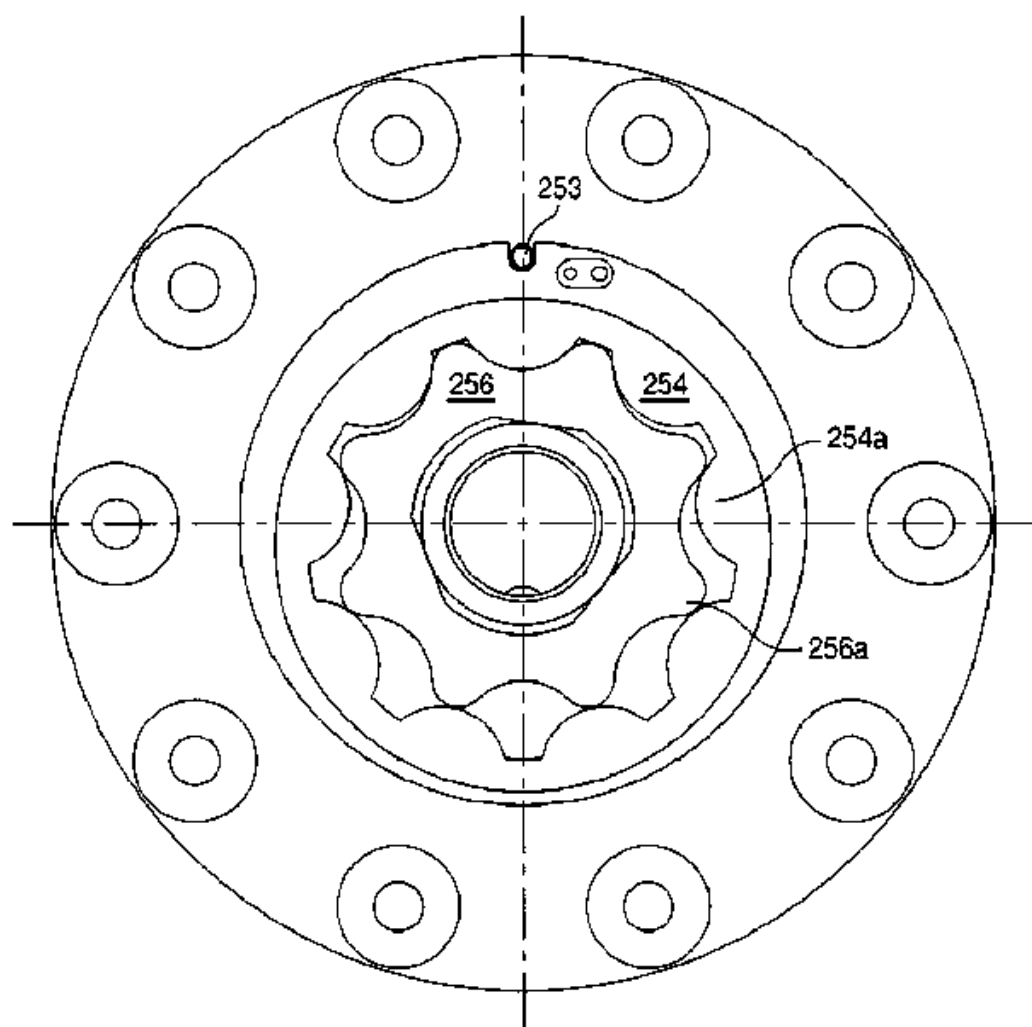
## F16H 48/27

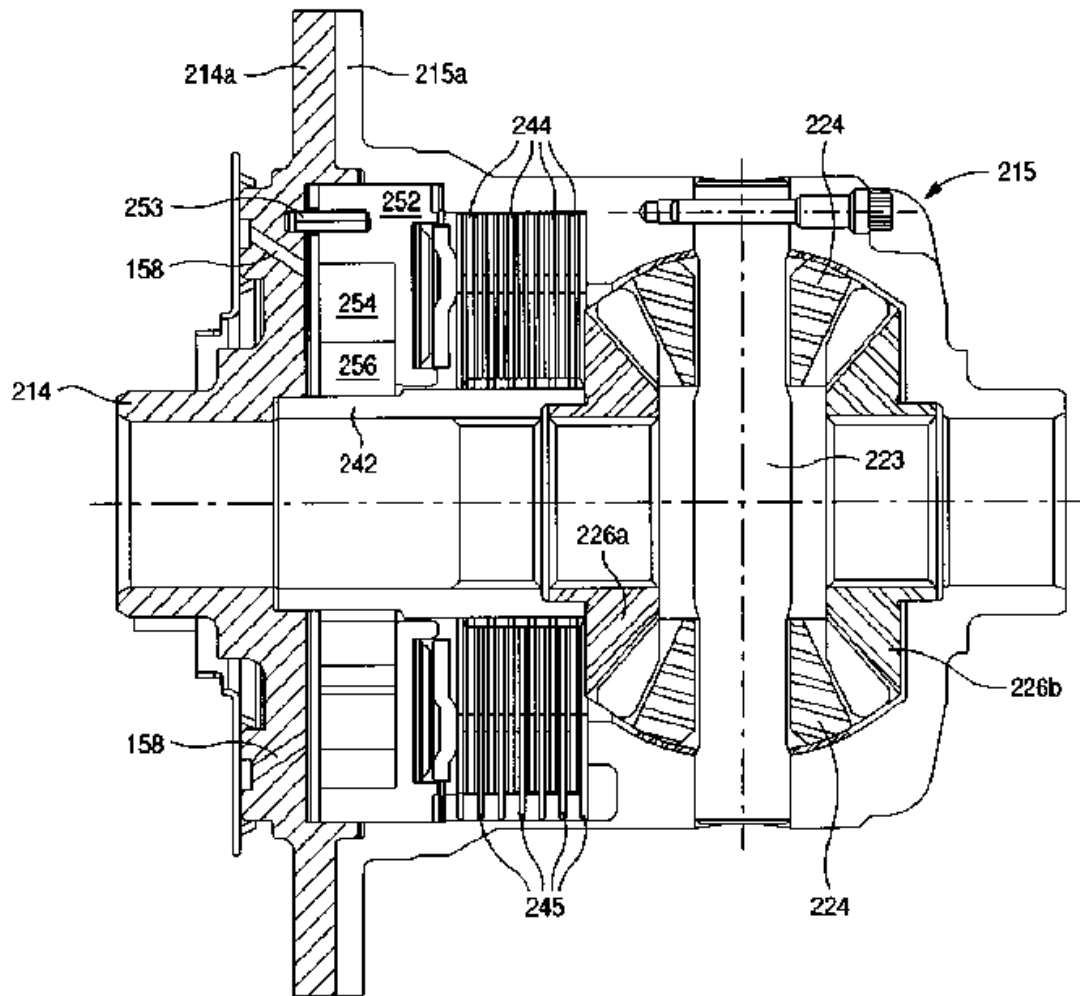
using internally-actuable fluid pressure e.g. internal pump types

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Differentials, the differential action of which is suppressed by fluid pressure that is generated, for example, by internal pumps actuated by the difference of rotation numbers between two outputs (see the figures below: US6238315B1)





## F16H 48/28

using self-locking gears or self-braking gears

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Differentials, the differential action of which is suppressed in response to a difference in torque that is generated between two outputs.

## F16H 48/285

with self-braking intermeshing gears having parallel axes and having worms or helical teeth

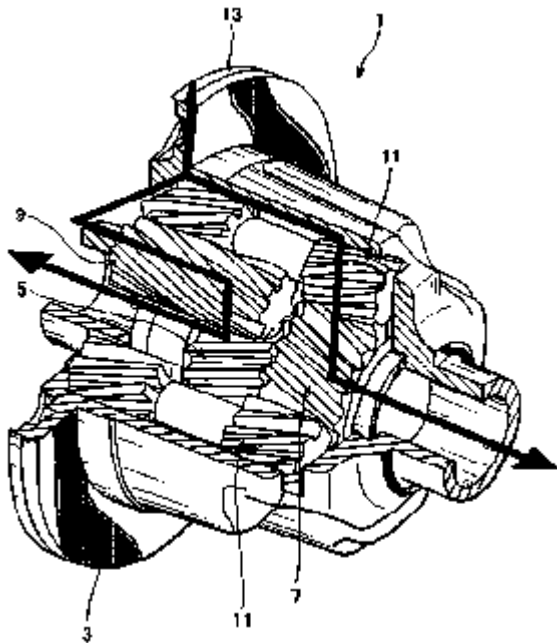
### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Differentials, the differential action of which is suppressed by, for example,



meshing reaction forces of helical gears that are arranged in parallel axes, by way of the said helical gears being pushed against the casing of the differentials (see the figure below: EP2050985A2)



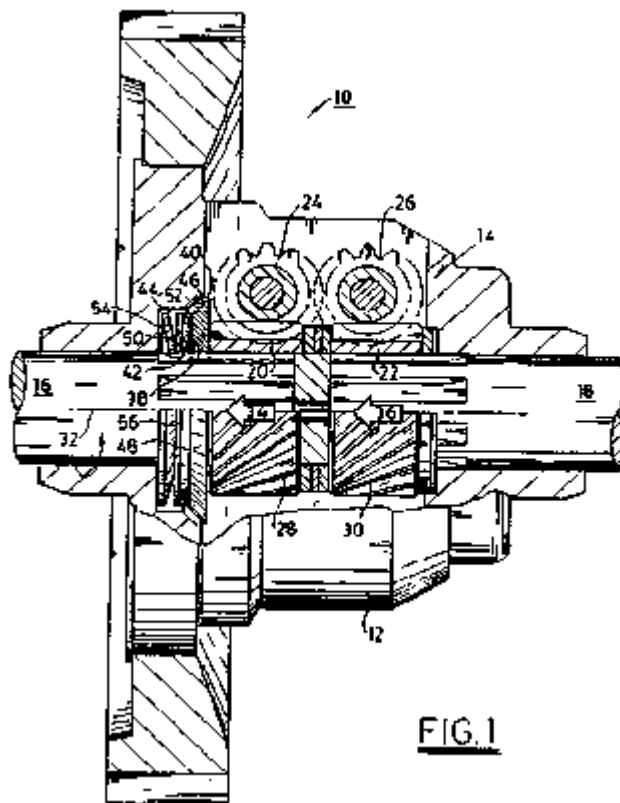
## **F16H 48/29**

**with self-braking intermeshing gears having perpendicular arranged axes and having worms or helical teeth**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Differentials, the differential action of which is suppressed by, for example, meshing reaction forces of helical gears or worms that are arranged in orthogonal axes, by way of the said helical gears or worms being pushed against the casing of the differentials (see the figure below: US5098356A)



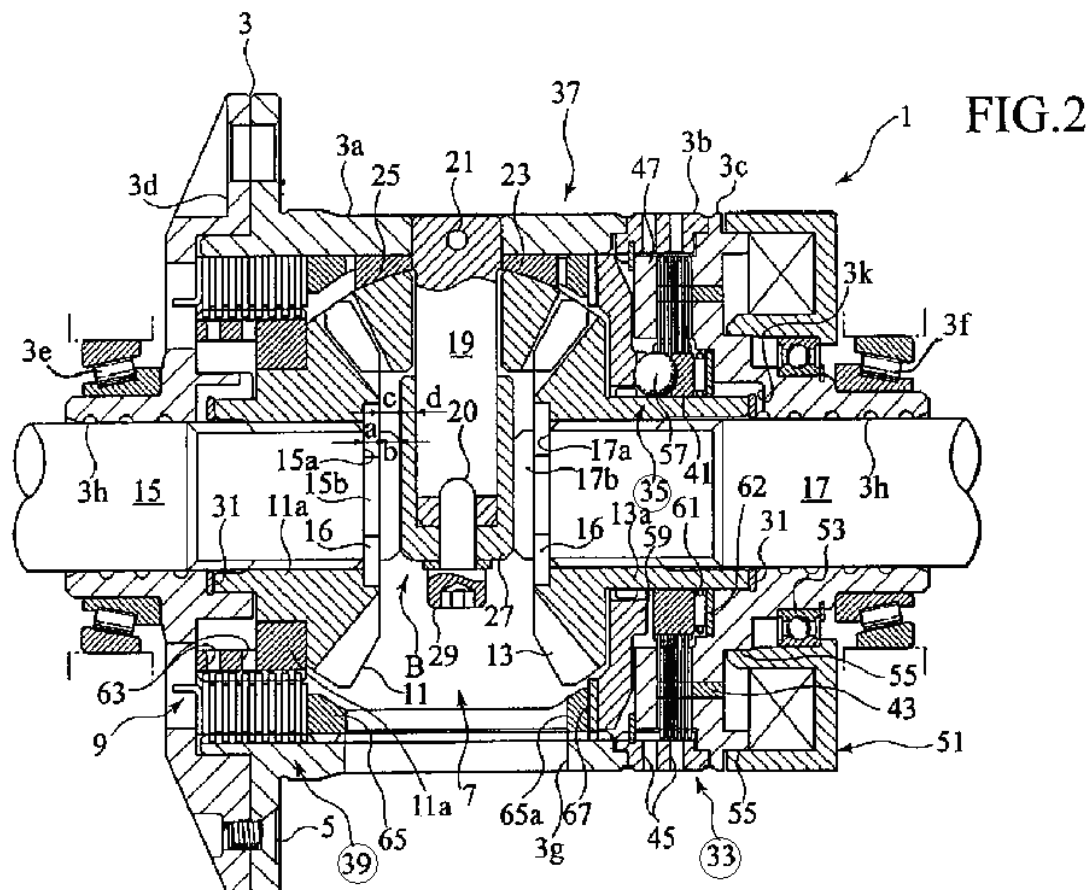
## **F16H 48/295**

**using multiple means for force boosting**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Differentials, in which the engaging power of a pilot clutch is amplified by using a cam, for example, and thereby, to have a main clutch engaged (see "pilot clutch 33", "cam mechanism 35" and "main clutch 39" in the figure below: US 6436002 B1)



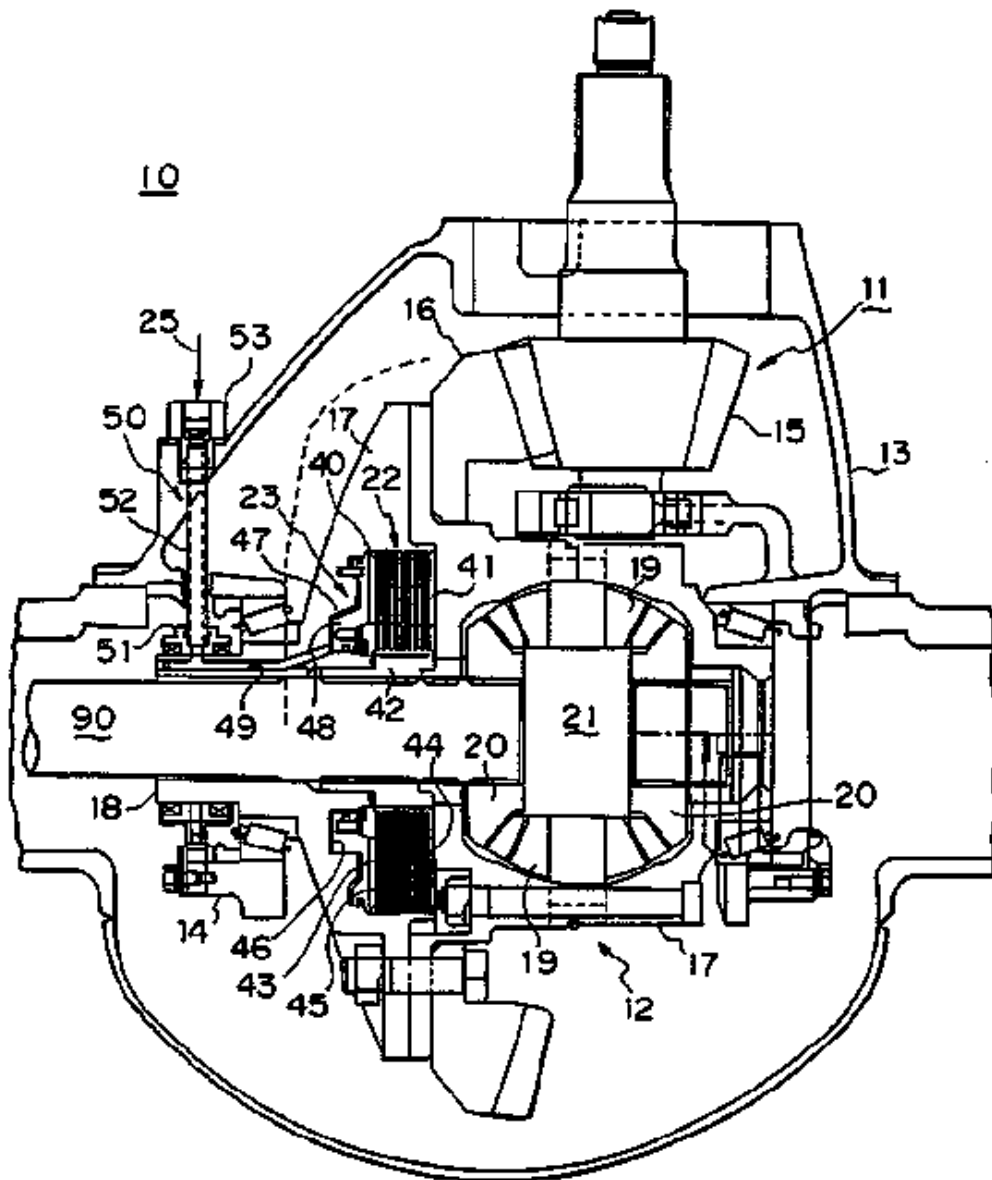
## F16H 48/32

using fluid pressure actuators

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Differentials, the differential action of which is suppressed by, for example, fluidic actuators that are controllable from outside of the differential (see the figure below: EP0456560A2)



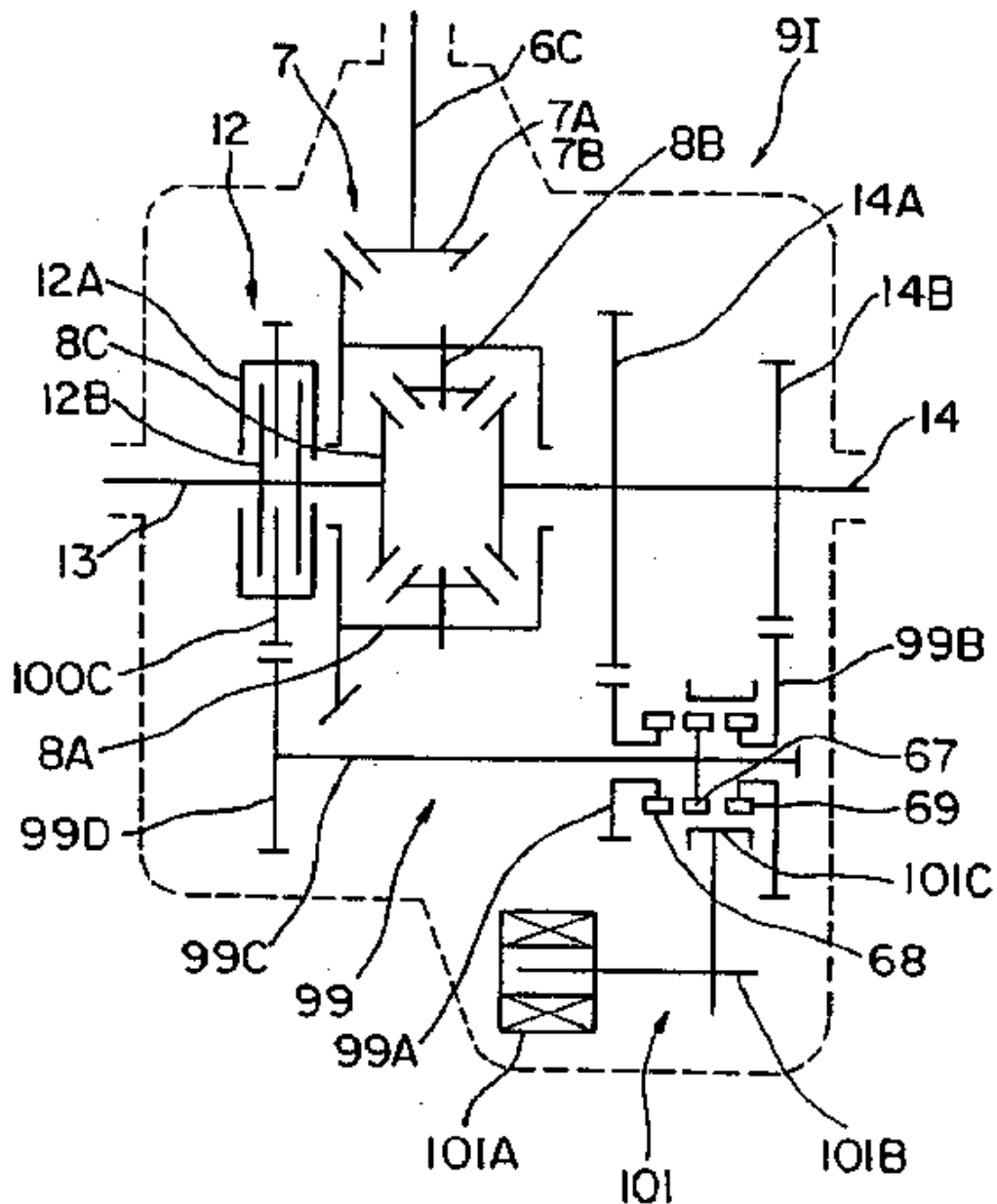
## F16H 48/36

characterised by intentionally generating speed difference between outputs

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Those differentials that are intentionally made to have different rotation numbers between two outputs for the purpose of improving the turning performance or controlling the yaw motion of vehicles (see the figure below: US5456641A)



## F16H 48/38

Constructional details(the outer casing comprising the differential and supporting input and output shafts F16H57/037)

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Those differentials that are characterised by such component parts as gear wheels, casings, washers, shafts, bearings or carriers

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

The outer casing comprising the differential and supporting input and output shafts	<a href="#">F16H 57/037</a>
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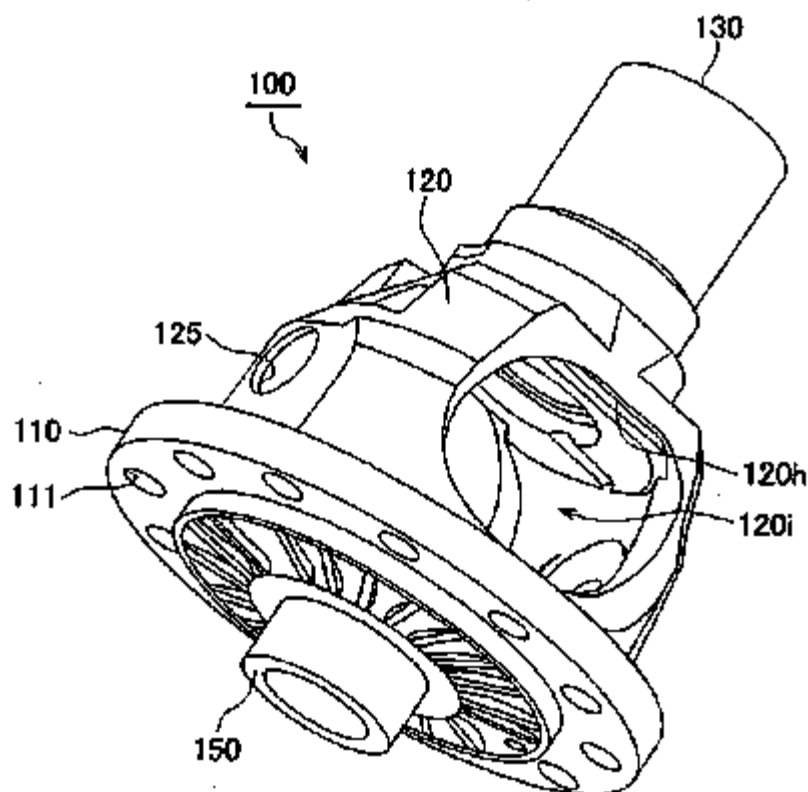
## F16H 48/40

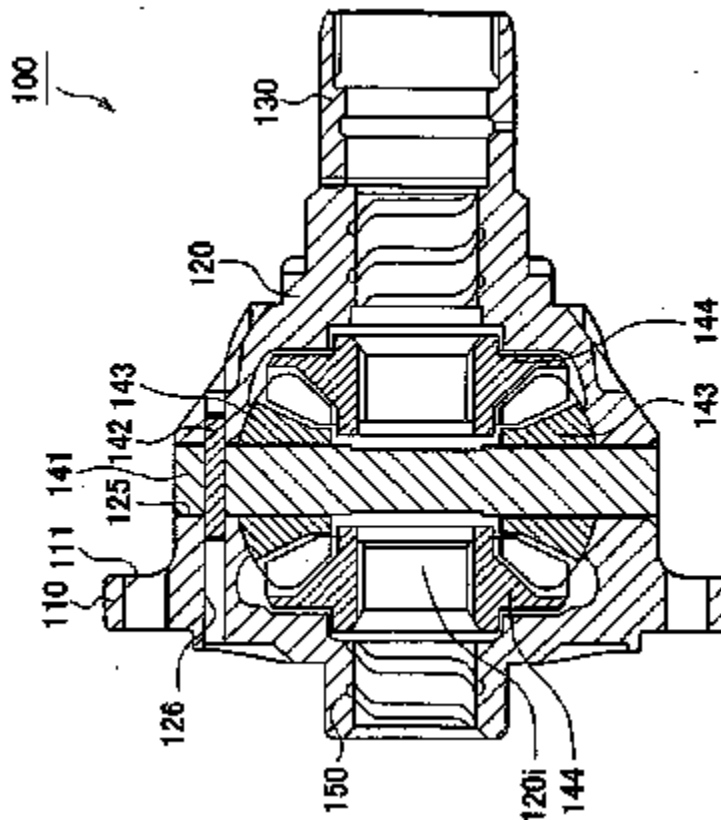
characterised by features of the rotating cases

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Casings that accommodate the differential mechanism internally and are rotated by the power from the input shaft (see number 120 in the sample figures below: US 2008/0229878 A1)





## F16H 49/00

### Other gearings

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Gearings or mechanisms not otherwise provided for:

- Wave gearings using flexible deformable members, e.g. Harmonic drive transmissions
- Magnetic gearings having in addition engaging gear elements, e.g. teeth
- Gearings using guided balls to transmit motion

#### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Harmonic drives for manipulators or	<a href="#">B25J 9/1025</a>
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robots	
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## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Worm gears with balls between the cooperating gear parts	<a href="#">F16H 1/163</a>
Gearings where the central axis of the gearing lies inside the periphery of an orbital gear	<a href="#">F16H 1/32</a>
Gearings for conveying rotary motion with intermediate members guided along tracks on both rotary members	<a href="#">F16H 25/06</a>
Rotating torque transmitting elements of the permanent-magnet type	<a href="#">H02K 49/10B9</a>

## F16H 51/00

**Levers of gearing mechanisms ([N: connecting rods or links pivoted at both ends F16C7/00; gear levers F16H59/00]; manipulating levers G05G)**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Levers for gearing mechanisms.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Gear levers for transmission control	<a href="#">F16H 59/02</a>
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## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Transmissions with cams	<a href="#">F16H 25/00</a>
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Control levers per se	<a href="#">G05G</a>
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### Special rules of classification within this group

This group is merely used because the particular levers are normally classified with the mechanism they are used for

## F16H 53/00

### Cams; Non-rotary cams; Cam followers, e.g. rollers

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Cams, camshafts or cam followers

#### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Gearings comprising primarily only cams or cam-followers	<a href="#">F16H 25/00</a>
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## F16H 53/025

**[N: characterised by their construction, e.g. assembling or manufacturing features (grinding of camshafts B24B19/12)]**

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Constructional features of camshafts.

Assembling or manufacturing of camshafts.

#### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Camshafts for valve gears	<a href="#">F01L 1/047</a>
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## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Making crankshafts by working or processing metal tubes, rods or profiles without essentially removing material	<a href="#">B21D 53/845</a>
Grinding of camshafts	<a href="#">B24B 19/12</a>

## F16H 55/00

**Elements with teeth or friction surfaces for conveying motion;  
Worms; Pulleys; Sheaves (pulley-blocks B66D3/04 )**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Different kind of gear elements for conveying rotary motion with and without teeth, e.g. gears, racks, worms, pulleys or chain wheels.

Constructional features of these elements.

Profiles of teeth for gearings.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Screw and nut gearings	<a href="#">F16H 25/20</a>
Details of fluid gearing	<a href="#">F16H 39/00</a> - <a href="#">F16H 43/00</a>

Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Pulley blocks for lifting or hauling appliances	<a href="#">B66D 3/04</a>
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## F16H 55/06

Use of materials; Use of treatments of toothed members or worms to affect their intrinsic material properties ([N: coatings for lubrication F16H57/041; producing gear wheels from plastics or substances in a plastic state B29D15/00; heat treatment C21D9/32; electrolytic surface treatment C25D; heating by electromagnetic field H05B6/00 ])

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Use of materials for toothed gear members.

Toothed gear members characterised by their material properties achieved by particular treatments.

Gear features related to production by moulding, e.g. injection moulding.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Producing gear wheels from plastics or substances in a plastic state	<a href="#">B29D 15/00</a>
Heat treatment	<a href="#">C21D 9/32</a>
Electrolytic surface treatment	<a href="#">C25D</a>
Coatings for lubrication	<a href="#">F16H 57/041</a>

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Heating by electromagnetic field	<a href="#">H05B 6/00</a>
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## F16H 55/10

Constructively simple tooth shapes, e.g. shaped as pins, as

## **balls ([N: gearwork for clocks and watches G04B13/00 ])**

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Worm gear transmissions with balls between the cooperating gear elements	<a href="#">F16H 1/163</a>
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### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Gearworks for clocks and watches	<a href="#">G05B 13/00</a>
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## **F16H 55/14**

**Construction providing resilience or vibration-damping (F16H55/06 takes precedence; resilient coupling of wheel or wheel-rim with shaft F16D3/50, F16D3/80)**

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Toothed gear wheels using particular materials for providing resilience or vibration damping	<a href="#">F16H 55/06</a>
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Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Resilient coupling of wheel or wheel rim with the shaft	<a href="#">F16D 3/50</a> <a href="#">F16D 3/80</a>
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### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Vibration-damping or noise reducing means specially adapted for gearings	<a href="#">F16H 57/0006</a>
Reducing vibrations or noise of the gearbox casing	<a href="#">F16H 57/028</a>
Suppression of vibrations or noise of gear selectors or gear levers	<a href="#">F16H 59/0208</a>
Control of hydrostatic fluid gearing preventing or reducing vibrations or noise	<a href="#">F16H 61/40W</a>
Devices for varying tension of belts, ropes or chains with vibration damping means	<a href="#">F16H 7/0829</a>

## **F16H 55/17**

**Toothed wheels (worm wheels F16H55/22; chain wheels F16H55/30)**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Toothed wheels.

Toothed belt pulleys.

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Wheels having constructively simple tooth shapes, e.g. pins or balls	<a href="#">F16H 55/10</a>
Worm wheels	<a href="#">F16H 55/22</a>
Chain wheels or sprockets	<a href="#">F16H 55/30</a>

## **F16H 55/18**

**Special devices for taking up backlash ([N: in tuner actuating devices H03J, H03J1/06; in gear-train of clocks or watches G04B35/00 ])**

**Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Means for taking up backlash when related to the toothed wheels. If backlash is taken up by modification of the shaft support, e.g. distance of axes between engaging members it should be classified in [F16H 57/12](#).

For bevel gears.

**References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Means for taking up backlash at worm wheels	<a href="#">F16H 55/24</a>
Means for taking up backlash at racks	<a href="#">F16H 55/28</a>

**Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Arrangements for adjusting or for taking-up backlash for planetary gearings conveying rotary motion	<a href="#">F16H 1/2863</a>
Arrangements for adjusting or for taking-up backlash not provided for elsewhere	<a href="#">F16H 57/12</a>

**F16H 55/22**

**for transmissions with crossing shafts, especially worms, worm-gears (bevel gears, crown wheels, helical gears F16H55/17 )**

**Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Worm gears or worm wheels.

Special features of worm gears.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Bevel gears, crown wheels or helical gears	<a href="#">F16H 55/17</a>
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## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Profiles of gears with perpendicular non-intersecting shaft arrangement	<a href="#">F16H 55/082</a> <a href="#">F16H 55/0853</a>
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## F16H 55/24

### Special devices for taking up backlash

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Worm gears or worm wheels with means for taking up backlash.

## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Transmission with arrangements for dividing torque between two or more worm wheels	<a href="#">F16H 1/225</a>
Backlash reducing means for bevel gears, crown wheels or helical gears	<a href="#">F16H 55/18</a>
Means for taking up backlash at racks	<a href="#">F16H 55/28</a>
Support of worm gear shafts	<a href="#">F16H 57/021B</a>
Arrangements for adjusting or for taking-up backlash not provided for elsewhere	<a href="#">F16H 57/12</a>

## F16H 55/52

### Pulleys or friction discs of adjustable construction

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Pulleys or friction discs where diameter for the pulley or chains can be modified.

Pulleys with centrifugal masses for automatically changing the active diameter dependent on speed.

#### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Control of continuous variable gearing using endless flexible means	<a href="#">F16H 61/662</a>
Final output mechanisms, e.g. means or actuating devices to adjust the friction discs	<a href="#">F16H 63/06</a>

## F16H 57/00

### General details of gearing (of screw-and-nut gearing F16H25/00; of fluid gearing F16H39/00 - F16H43/00)

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Monitoring wear or stress of transmission elements.

Shaft assemblies specially adapted for gearings.

Gearboxes, Mounting gearing in gearboxes.

Lubrication or cooling of gearings.

General details of gears having orbital motion, e.g. planet carriers.

Arrangement for adjusting or taking-up backlash not otherwise provided for.

#### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*



Details of screw-and-nut gearings	<a href="#">F16H 25/20</a>
Fluid gearing	<a href="#">F16H 39/00</a> - <a href="#">F16H 43/00</a>

## **F16H 57/04**

**Features relating to lubrication or cooling [N: or heating] ([N: in hydrokinetic gearing F16H41/30]; control of lubrication or cooling in hydrostatic gearing F16H61/4165)**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Lubrication or cooling of gearings

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Lubrication or cooling in hydrokinetic gearing	<a href="#">F16H 41/30</a>
Control of lubrication or cooling in hydrostatic gearing	<a href="#">F16H 61/4165</a>

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Lubrication systems in vehicles	<a href="#">B60R 17/02</a>
Vehicle endless-track units with lubrication means	<a href="#">B62D 55/092</a>
Lubrication in general	<a href="#">F16N</a>

### **Special rules of classification within this group**

Multiple aspects of classification are given in the subgroups of [F16H 57/04](#), i.e.

- if a disclosed subject-matter is considered as "invention information"

than an appropriate ECLA-group shall be given to each single aspect of such subject-matter.

- if a disclosed subject-matter is considered as "additional information" than an appropriate Indexing Code-group shall be given to each single aspect of such subject-matter.
- if there is no particular application place for the type of gearing in the subgroups of [F16H 57/048](#), at least an Indexing Code outside [F16H 57/048](#) should be given, e.g. in case of wobble plate gears [F16H 23/00](#).

Documents published before January 2009 are not fully reclassified into the subgroups of this scheme. Therefore documents in group [F16H 57/04](#) may disclose aspects which should be classified in one of the subgroups.

Documents published before January 2009 disclosing multiple aspects of different subgroups might be classified in only one of these groups.

## **F16H 57/0401**

**[N: using different fluids, e.g. a traction fluid for traction gearing and a lubricant for bearings or reduction gears]**

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Sealings between different partitions of a gear case or reservoir	<a href="#">F16H 57/0454</a>
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## **F16H 57/0402**

**[N: Cleaning of lubricants, e.g. filters or magnets]**

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Filtration, Filtering material	<a href="#">B01D</a>
Degasification of liquids	<a href="#">B01D 19/00</a>
Deaeration of lubricants	<a href="#">F16N 39/002</a>
Venting of hydraulic transmissions	<a href="#">F16H 61/4174</a>
Venting trapped air for hydraulic systems	<a href="#">F16H 2061/004</a>

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## **F16H 57/0404**

**[N: Lubrication filters]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*  
Filter devices.

Magnets for collecting metallic debris.

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Oilsumps with filter	<a href="#">F01M 2011/0029</a>
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## **F16H 57/0406**

**[N: Absorption elements for lubricants, e.g. oil felts]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*  
Feeding lubricant by a felt or other foamed material. The felt often forms a reservoir for life time lubrication.

Feed by capillary action, e.g. using a wick.

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Grease depots	<a href="#">F16H 57/0463</a>
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## **F16H 57/0408**

**[N: Exchange or filling of transmission lubricant (filling or draining lubricant of or from machines or engines F01M11/04; servicing, maintaining, repairing, or refitting of vehicles B60S5/00)]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Draining of transmission fluids.

Filling of transmission fluid.s

Exchange of transmission fluids, e.g. fluids for automatic transmissions.

Cleaning or flushing of transmissions.

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Flushing in hydrostatic fluid gearing	<a href="#">F16H 61/40J</a>
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## F16H 57/041

[N: Coatings or solid lubricants, e.g. antiseize layers or pastes]

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Use of materials for toothed members	<a href="#">F16H 55/06</a>
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## F16H 57/0412

[N: Cooling or heating; Control of temperature]

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Cooling of transmission, their elements (e.g. gears, casings) or cooling of the lubricant.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Lubrication or cooling in hydrokinetic gearing	<a href="#">F16H 41/30</a>
Control of lubrication or cooling in	<a href="#">F16H 61/4165</a>

hydrostatic gearing	
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## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Engine cooling	<a href="#">F01P 7/14</a>
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## F16H 57/0415

**[N: Air cooling or ventilation; Heat exchangers; Thermal insulations]**

## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Heat exchangers per se	<a href="#">F28D</a>
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## F16H 57/0416

**[N: Air cooling or ventilation]**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

The term "air cooling or ventilation" shall include transmission elements and/or lubricants cooled by heat exchange with ambient air, e.g. ventilated air cooling of CVT belts, guidance of lubricant through air cooled tubes or air cooled parts of the casing, cooling fins inside or outside the casing.

## F16H 57/0417

**[N: Heat exchangers adapted or integrated in the gearing]**

## Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

The term "heat exchangers" shall include lubricant cooled or heated by heat exchange with another fluid, e.g. with water, oil or exhaust gas.

## F16H 57/0434

[N: relating to lubrication supply, e.g. pumps, arrangement of pumps; Pressure control (grooves with pumping effect for supplying lubricant F16H57/0428; generation and variation of line pressure F16H61/0021 )]

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

All kind of lubrication pumps or special means to produce flow of lubrication. Further lubrication control units or valves to supply the transmission with lubricant.

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Generation or control of line pressure	<a href="#">F16H 61/0021</a>
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## F16H 57/0436

[N: Pumps]

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Arrangement of lubrication pumps	<a href="#">F16H 57/0441</a>
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### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Lubricating pumps per se	<a href="#">F16N 13/00</a>
Supply of control fluid; Pumps or accumulators therefore	<a href="#">F16H 61/0025</a>

## F16H 57/0445

[N: for supply of different gearbox casings or sections]

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

The term "gearbox section" means a section containing gearing elements like gear, belts, chains or clutches. A section comprising only shaft support bearings is not considered as a different gearbox section.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Arrangement of lubrication pumps	<a href="#">F16H 57/0441</a>
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### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Control of lubricant levels	<a href="#">F16H 57/0447</a>
Section walls to divide a gear sump	<a href="#">F16H 57/0453</a>

## F16H 57/0447

**[N: Control of lubricant levels, e.g. lubricant level control dependent on temperature]**

### Relationship between large subject matter areas

This classification should not be allocated to documents which merely disclose a splash lubrication. The lubricant level of any splash lubrication sump depends on the rotational speed of the splashing element, but, if a document does not explicitly disclose the problem of "level control", classification should be given only in group [F16H 57/0457](#) for "splash lubrication".

[F16H 57/0447](#) shall also not be allocated to documents dealing with "providing a correct fill level". These are classified in [F16H 57/0408](#) "exchange or filling of transmission lubricant". However, "sensors or indicators for controlling the fluid level should be classified in [F16H 57/0449](#).

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Splash lubrication	<a href="#">F16H 57/0457</a>
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## F16H 57/045

[N: Lubricant storage reservoirs, e.g. reservoirs in addition to a gear sump for collecting lubricant in the upper part of a gear case]

### Relationship between large subject matter areas

Group [F16H 57/045](#) "lubricant storage reservoir" is essentially given for "additional reservoirs". It shall not be given for the mere existence of a gear sump. However, documents dealing with "oil pans" shall be given [F16H 57/0452](#) and dealing with "section walls to divide gear sump" shall be given [F16H 57/0453](#).

The term "gearbox sections" in [F16H 57/0445](#) "supply of different gearbox sections" shall mean sections which contain gearing elements, e.g. gears, belts, chains or clutches. For bearing lubrication [F16H 57/0471](#) should be given.

## F16H 57/0457

[N: Splash lubrication (characterised by the problem reducing losses, e.g. splash losses F16H57/0409)]

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Splash lubrication, e.g. by gearing elements plunging into an oil bath

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Characterised by the problem to increase efficiency, e.g. by reducing splash losses	<a href="#">F16H 57/0409</a>
Control of lubricant levels	<a href="#">F16H 57/0447</a>

## F16H 57/0463

[N: Grease lubrication; Drop-feed lubrication]

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*



Grease lubrication.

Grease depots.

Drip lubrications.

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Arrangements for supplying grease from a stationary reservoir or equivalent	<a href="#">F16N 11/00</a>
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## **F16H 57/0468**

**[N: Shift rods or shift forks]**

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Lubrication guiding means on or inside shift rods or shift forks	<a href="#">F16H 57/0432</a>
Gear shift yokes	<a href="#">F16H 63/32</a>

## **F16H 57/0475**

**[N: Engine and gearing, i.e. joint lubrication or cooling or heating thereof (electric machines and gearing F16H57/0476)]**

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Joint lubrication or cooling of electric machines and gearing	<a href="#">F16H 57/0476</a>
Gearboxes associated or combined with the crankcase of the engine	<a href="#">F16H 2057/0203</a>

## **F16H 57/0476**

**[N: Electric machines and gearing, i.e. joint lubrication or cooling or heating thereof]**

### **Special rules of classification within this group**

In case of controlled cooling or heating classification should also be given in group [F16H 57/02J2](#)

## **F16H 57/048**

**[N: Type of gearings to be lubricated, cooled or heated]**

### **Special rules of classification within this group**

According the multiple classification rule in this main group an invention-classification should be given for the type of the gearing. If there is no particular place in subgroups of [F16H 57/048](#) at least an additional classification should be given for the type of the gearing, e.g. for wobble plate gearings [F16H 23/00](#).

## **F16H 59/00**

**Control inputs to [N: control units of] change-speed-, or reversing-gearings for conveying rotary motion**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Selector apparatus, e.g. gear shift or range levers.

Control inputs being a function of different parameters, e.g. torque, speed or transmission status.

Other control inputs related to ambient or vehicle parameters, e.g. road condition, load, steering, clutch or engine.

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Final output mechanisms in the gearbox, e.g. selector or shifting means in the gearbox	<a href="#">F16H 63/00</a>
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### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Input parameters for vehicles	<a href="#">B60W 2510/00</a> - <a href="#">B60W 2560/00</a>
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## Special rules of classification within this group

The input values represent in most cases only additional information. Only if the measuring device or the method for measuring of the value forms an essential part of the invention it is classified as 'Invention information'.

In groups [F16H 59/00-F16H 63/00](#), clutches positioned within a gearbox are considered as comprising part of the gearings.

When classifying in groups [F16H 59/00-F16H 63/00](#), control inputs or types of gearing which are considered to represent information of interest for search, may also be classified. Such non-obligatory classification should be given as "additional information", e.g. selected from subgroup [F16H 61/66](#) relating to the type of gearing controlled or from group [F16H 59/00](#) relating to control inputs.

Former IPC notes 5 and 6 are not applied in this scheme

Additional classification should be also given in the codes of [F16H](#).

## Glossary of terms

*In this subclass/group, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:*

Mechanism	means a kinematic chain consisting either of a single element or alternatively of a series of elements, the position of each point on the kinematic chain being derivable from the position of any other point on the chain, and therefore, for a given position of a point on one of the elements forming the kinematic chain there is only one position for each of the other points on the element or series of elements forming the kinematic chain
Final output mechanism	means the mechanism which includes the final output element
Final output element	means the final element which is moved to establish a gear ratio, i.e. which achieves the linking or coupling between two power transmission

	means, e.g. reverse idler gear, gear cluster, coupling sleeve, apply piston of a hydraulic clutch
Actuating mechanism	means the mechanism, the movement of which causes the movement of another mechanism by being in mutual contact
Final actuating mechanism	means the mechanism actuating the final output mechanism, i.e. this mechanism actuates the final output mechanism which includes the final output element, like coupling sleeve or shift fork

## F16H 61/00

**Control functions within [N: control units of] change-speed- or reversing-gearings for conveying rotary motion; [N: Control of exclusively fluid gearing, friction gearing, gearings with endless flexible members or other particular types of gearing]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Subject matters which are not fully covered by other subgroups of this main group (see appropriate codes):

- Venting trapped air from hydraulic control systems
- Cleaning of hydraulic elements, e.g. remove orifice clogging
- Details of fluid supply channels, e.g. within shafts, for supplying friction devices or transmission actuators with control fluid
- Supply of electric power, e.g. batteries for back-up supply
- Initialising the parameters of the controller
- Power-down of the controller
- Modifying an existing transmission control, e.g. by replacement of parts
- Tuning an existing transmission control for racing
- Measures or means for testing transmission control or parts thereof

- Robots or simulators for testing

### Special rules of classification within this group

Additional classification should be also given in the codes of [F16H](#).

Documents published before 1980 having an index code [F16H 2708/00](#) - [F16H 2718/26](#) are not intellectually reclassified to the groups of [F16H 61/00](#)

## F16H 61/0003

**[N: Arrangement or mounting of elements of the control apparatus, e.g. valve assemblies or snapfittings of valves; Arrangements of the control unit on or in the transmission gearbox]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Arrangements of the control unit on or in the transmission gearbox.

General features of the control units, e.g. supporting or connection of printed circuits, channel plates for supporting valves.

Arrangement or mounting of elements of the control apparatus, e.g. valve assemblies or snap-fittings of valves.

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Housings for electric apparatus for protecting electronics against vibration or moisture	<a href="#">H05K 5/0056</a>
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## F16H 61/0021

**[N: Generation or control of line pressure]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Supply of control fluid, e.g. fluid pumps or accumulators for generating line pressure.

Additional auxiliary pumps for supply of hydraulic fluid when engine has stopped.

Single pumps driven by different sources of power.

Control circuits for controlling line pressure.

Lubrication or cooling of transmission taken from the hydraulic control supply.

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Layout of control circuits for shifting gears with friction clutches or brakes	<a href="#">F16H 61/0206</a> <a href="#">F16H 61/0267</a>
Layout of control circuits for moving shift actuators	<a href="#">F16H 61/2807</a> <a href="#">F16H 61/30</a>
Control for optimising pump efficiency in CVTs	<a href="#">F16H 2061/66286</a>

## F16H 61/0059

**[N: Braking of gear output shaft by simultaneous engagement of clutches for different gears (engine braking F16H61/21 )]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Gearings where braking is achieved by simultaneous engagement of different gear ratios, in fact gear locking which can be smooth when one friction coupling or brake is involved. Sometimes also used instead of a parking lock.

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Engine braking	<a href="#">F16H 61/21</a>
Parking lock mechanisms in the transmission	<a href="#">F16H 63/3416</a>
Signals to parking lock or parking brake being part of the transmission; Control circuits therefore	<a href="#">F16H 63/48</a>

## F16H 61/02

characterised by the signals used [N: (for continuously variable gearings F16H61/66 )]

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Methods for generating shift signals

- Estimating or calculating of optimal gears or ranges therefor
- Generating or modifying shift maps
- Selecting a particular map or ratio depending on particular conditions or situations

Control circuits classified according their essential kind of signals

Circuits where gearshift control is essentially controlled by electric means or circuits are classified in [F16H 61/0202](#). This group includes electro hydraulic circuits using different solenoids.

Circuits where gearshift control is essentially controlled by fluid signals are classified in [F16H 61/0262](#). A control with a single solenoid for a sub function, e.g. kick down, is not considered as an electro hydraulic control in the sense of [F16H 61/0202](#).

Circuits where gearshift control is essentially controlled by mechanical forces, e.g. by using centrifugal or gear forces, are classified in [F16H 61/0293](#).

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Control circuits for shift actuators	<a href="#">F16H 61/28</a>
Control for continuous variable gearings	<a href="#">F16H 61/66</a>

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Control specially adapted for double clutch transmissions	<a href="#">F16H 61/688</a>
Control specially adapted for change speed gearing in group arrangement	<a href="#">F16H 61/70</a>

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## F16H 61/04

### Smoothing ratio shift

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

- Synchronisation before shifting
- Bridging torque interruption
- Subgroup for smoothing ratio shift using electric signals
- See codes for particular shift transitions, e.g. swap shift, jump shift, particular gear sequences, preventing gear butting, suppressing engine flare, low or high torque shifts.

#### Relationship between large subject matter areas

[F16H 61/04](#) and subgroup [F16H 61/0437](#) are the groups for the more general aspects of gear shifting, because there is no proper IPC place for gear shifting per se, i.e. the gear smooth effect is not an essential feature. If there is pressure control between an releasing friction element and an applied friction element the document is classified in [F16H 61/06](#) or in subgroup [F16H 61/061](#) if there is any electronic control involved.

#### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Signals to engine or motor for smoothing gear shift	<a href="#">F16C 63/50B</a>
Signals to clutch outside the gearbox	<a href="#">F16H 63/46</a>

## F16H 61/06

### by controlling rate of change of fluid pressure

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Control of fluid pressure for off-going or on-coming gear friction devices for shift transition from former ration to new target ratio.



## Special rules of classification within this group

If there is electronic control involved the document is classified in subgroup [F16H 61/061](#). See codes for fill parameters and for calibration of pressure levels.

## F16H 61/08

### Timing control

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Timing control during shift transition.

Some timing control is always performed during shifting. Therefore only documents showing special inventive features related to timing control are classified in this group.

Timing of auxiliary gear shifts see code [F16H 2061/085](#).

## F16H 61/12

**Detecting malfunction or potential malfunction, e.g. fail safe (in control of hydrostatic gearing F16H61/4192 ); [N: Circumventing or fixing failures]**

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Diagnose or detection of failures.

Avoiding failures by using redundant parts.

Adapting to failure by work around with other constrains.

Fixing failures by repairing failed parts, e.g. loosening a sticking valve

Keeping current state, resume normal operation.

Limiting input power.

Characterised by the parts where malfunction was assumed or detected.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Fail safe in control of hydrostatic gearing	<a href="#">F16H 61/4192</a>
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## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Ensuring safety in case of control system failures, e.g. by diagnosing, circumventing or fixing failures, for control systems of road vehicle drive controls not related to a particular sub-unit	<a href="#">B60W 50/02</a>
Monitoring wear or stress of transmission elements, e.g. for triggering maintenance	<a href="#">F16H 57/01</a>
For malfunction caused by simultaneous engagement of different ratios resulting in transmission lock state or tie-up condition	<a href="#">F16H 61/12B</a>
Detection of mechanical transmission failures	<a href="#">F16H 2057/018</a>
With diagnostic check cycles; Monitoring of failures	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1208</a>
Plausibility checks; Counting means for repeated failures	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1212</a>
Display or indication of detected failures	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1216</a>
Avoiding failures by using redundant parts	<a href="#">F16H 2061/122</a>
Adapting to failures or work around with other constraints, e.g. circumvention by avoiding use of failed parts	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1224</a>
Fixing failures by repairing failed parts, e.g. loosening a sticking valve	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1228</a>
Bringing the control into a predefined state, e.g. giving priority to particular actuators or gear ratios	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1232</a>

Using fail priority valves	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1236</a>
Limiting the input power, torque or speed	<a href="#">F16H 2061/124</a>
Keeping the current state	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1244</a>
Resuming normal operation	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1248</a>
Fail safe valves (fail priority valves <a href="#">F16H 2061/1236</a> )	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1252</a>
Characterised by the parts or units where malfunctioning was assumed or detected	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1256</a>
The failing part is the controller	<a href="#">F16H 2061/126</a>
Hydraulic parts of the controller, e.g. a sticking valve or clogged channels	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1264</a>
Electric parts of the controller, e.g. a defect solenoid, wiring or microprocessor	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1268</a>
The failing part is a part of the final output mechanism, e.g. shift rods or forks	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1272</a>
The failing part is a friction device, e.g. clutches or brakes	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1276</a>
The main clutch	<a href="#">F16H 2061/128</a>
The failing part is a sensor	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1284</a>
The failing part is an actuator	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1288</a>
The failing part is the power supply, e.g. the electric power supply	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1292</a>
The failing part is an electric machine forming part of the transmission	<a href="#">F16H 2061/1296</a>

## F16H 61/16

**Inhibiting [N: or initiating] shift during unfavourable conditions, [N: e.g. preventing forward reverse shift at high vehicle speed, preventing engine over speed (unintentional control input F16H61/18 )]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Inhibiting, preventing shifting during unfavourable conditions (see codes).

Holding gear for delaying shifting under unfavourable conditions, e.g. during cornering.

Checking feasibility of shift, i.e. determining of shift can be successfully completed and post shift values are in an acceptable range.

Initiating a shift to prevent an unfavourable condition, e.g. forced shift into neutral in case of transmission failure.

Preventing or initiating shifts for preventing stall or overspeed of engine.

### Relationship between large subject matter areas

In group [F16H 61/16](#) the emphasis is the condition and not an unintentional control input by the driver. A device for preventing unintended movements of shift lever, e.g. the shift from fifth gear into reverse is classified in [F16H 61/18](#). A device where the reverse gear is blocked because the vehicle speed is too high would be classified in [F16H 61/16](#).

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Preventing unintentional control input	<a href="#">F16H 61/18</a>
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### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Gearshift control characterised by the method for generating shift signals	<a href="#">F16H 61/0213</a>
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## F16H 61/18

**Preventing unintentional or unsafe shift, [N: e.g. preventing manual shift from highest gear to reverse gear or preventing manual shift if main clutch is not released]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Means, e.g. catches or locking devices for preventing unintended shift into reverse gear.

Means preventing unintentional or unsafe shifts.

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Locking of the selector apparatus	<a href="#">F16H 61/22</a>
Final output mechanism for reverse gear	<a href="#">F16H 63/302</a>
Lever handles with lock mechanisms	<a href="#">F16H 2059/0282</a>

## **F16H 61/20**

**[N: Preventing gear creeping; Transmission control during standstill, e.g. hill hold control]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Active creep control for slow driving.

Hill hold control, e.g. with torque converter or an friction device slightly engaged to keep vehicle stationary.

Neutral control, e.g. preparing for drive off.

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Vehicle drive off	<a href="#">F16H 2312/02</a>
Preparing to drive off	<a href="#">F16H 2312/022</a>
Holding or hill holding	<a href="#">F16H 2312/04</a>

Creeping	<a href="#">F16H 2312/06</a>
Going to or coming from stand by operation, e.g. for engine start stop operation at traffic lights	<a href="#">F16H 2312/14</a>

## F16H 61/22

**Locking (F16H63/34 takes precedence; [N: vehicle fittings for preventing unauthorised use, e.g. ignition keys, interlocked with gear box or gear lever B60R25/02B6B ])**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Locking of a control device with exception of final output mechanisms. Input means, e.g. locking of range lever in the 'Park' position.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Locking of the final output mechanisms	<a href="#">F16H 63/34</a>
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Examples of places where the subject matter of this group is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Vehicle fittings for preventing unauthorised use operating on the vehicle transmission, e.g. ignition keys interlocked with gear box or gear lever	<a href="#">B60R 25/06</a>
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## F16H 61/26

**Generation or transmission of movements for final actuating mechanisms**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Actuators for moving final actuating mechanisms.

Means for transmitting movement for selecting and shifting by cables.

Linkages for transmitting movement essentially outside the gear box.

### **Special rules of classification within this group**

The generation or transmission of movements comprising essentially the selector apparatus, is classified in group [F16H 59/00](#).

The generation or transmission of movements, when part of the final output mechanisms, is classified in group [F16H 63/00](#).

## **F16H 61/28**

**with at least one movement of the final actuating mechanism being caused by a non-mechanical force, e.g. power-assisted**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Fluid actuators.

Servo actuators for power assisted shifting.

Electric actuators, e.g. actuators using electric motors or solenoids.

Control of actuators.

### **References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Methods for generating shift signals	<a href="#">F16H 61/0213</a>
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### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Electric actuators forming part of the final actuating mechanism	<a href="#">F16C 63/30J</a>
Inputs being a function of the gearing status	<a href="#">F16H 59/68</a>
Hydraulic actuators forming part of	<a href="#">F16H 63/3023</a>

the final actuating mechanism	
Controlling actuator force way characteristic, i.e. controlling force or movement depending on the actuator position, e.g. for adapting force to synchronisation and engagement of gear clutch	<a href="#">F16H 61/28G</a>
Adjustment or calibration of actuator positions, e.g. neutral position	<a href="#">F16H 2061/283</a>
Arrangements with single drive motor for selecting and shifting movements, i.e. one motor used for generating both movement	<a href="#">F16H 2061/2838</a>
Electromagnetic solenoid	<a href="#">F16H 2061/2853</a>
Linear motors	<a href="#">F16H 2061/2861</a>
Cam or crank gearing	<a href="#">F16H 2061/2869</a>
Racks	<a href="#">F16H 2061/2876</a>
Screw-nut devices	<a href="#">F16H 2061/2884</a>
Other gears, e.g. worm gears, for transmitting rotary motion to the output mechanism	<a href="#">F16H 2061/2892</a>

## **F16H 61/30**

**Hydraulic [N: or pneumatic] motors [N: or related fluid control means] therefor**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*  
Fluid actuators.

Servo actuators for power assisted shifting.

Control of actuators.



## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Methods for generating shift signals	<a href="#">F16H 61/0213</a>
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## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Inputs being a function of the gearing status	<a href="#">F16H 59/68</a>
For power assistance, i.e. servos with follow up action	<a href="#">F16H 61/32B</a>
Hydraulic actuators forming part of the final actuating mechanism	<a href="#">F16H 63/3023</a>
Using telemotors, i.e. systems with master cylinder and linked shift actuator without external pressure sources	<a href="#">F16H 2061/304</a>
Accumulators for fluid supply to the servo motors, or control thereof	<a href="#">F16H 2061/305</a>
Actuators with three defined positions, i.e. three position servos	<a href="#">F16H 2061/307</a>
Modular hydraulic shift units, i.e. preassembled actuator units for select and shift movements adapted for being mounted on transmission casing	<a href="#">F16H 2061/308</a>

## F16H 61/32

**Electric motors [N: actuators or related electrical control means] therefor**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Servo actuators for power assisted shifting.

Actuators for range selection.

Control of actuators.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Methods for generating shift signals	<a href="#">F16H 61/0213</a>
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### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Electric actuators forming part of the final actuating mechanism	<a href="#">F16C 63/30J</a>
Inputs being a function of the gearing status	<a href="#">F16H 59/68</a>

## F16H 61/34

comprising two mechanisms, one for the preselection movement, and one for the shifting movement (F16H61/36 takes precedence)

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

With at least one movement, e.g. for selecting or shifting, being transmitted by a cable	<a href="#">F16H 61/36</a>
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### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Ratio selector apparatus comprising a final actuating mechanism	<a href="#">F16H 59/041</a>
Final output mechanisms having elements remote from the gearbox	<a href="#">F16H 63/3009</a>

For power assistance, i.e. servos with follow up action	<a href="#">F16H 61/32B</a>
Actuators for range selection, i.e. actuators for controlling the range selector or the manual range valve in the transmission	<a href="#">F16H 2061/326</a>

### Special rules of classification within this group

The features of this group represent in most cases not an inventive concept. Therefore this group was not systematically allocated to shift linkages with two mechanisms. Group is not complete.

## F16H 61/40

**hydrostatic (involving modification of the gearing F16H39/02, F16H39/04)**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices or systems to vary the transmission ratio of hydrostatic gearing or control the hydraulic power transmission between a pump and a motor having no specific entry in the following subgroups.

Arrangements or mountings of the control apparatus on the hydrostatic gearing.

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Hydrostatic gearings comprising integrated control parts (valves) or accessories	<a href="#">F16H 39/02</a> <a href="#">F16H 39/04</a>
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## F16H 61/4008

**Control of circuit pressure**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for controlling pressure not specific for the high or low working pressures.

Control of differential pressure.

## **F16H 61/4017**

**Control of high pressure, e.g. avoiding excess pressure by a relief valve**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

- Devices for limiting a maximum pressure in the hydrostatic high pressure conduits;
- Check valves, relief valves, regulating valves.

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Preventing overload by changing the capacity of a pump or a motor	<a href="#">F16H 61/478</a>
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## **F16H 61/4026**

**Control of low pressure**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for regulating or limiting pressure in the hydrostatic low pressure conduits.

Check valves, relief valves, regulating valves in low pressure conduits.

## **F16H 61/4035**

**Control of circuit flow**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for regulating the circuit flow.

Pulsing stop valves, orifice valves or variable restrictions in the conduits.

## **F16H 61/4043**

### **Control of a bypass valve**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for connecting high pressure conduits with low pressure conduits.

Control circuits characterised by features related to the bypass valves.

## **F16H 61/4052**

### **by using a variable restriction, e.g. an orifice valve**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for varying the bypass flow, e.g. for implementing a starting clutch of the hydrostatic transmission.

Variable orifice valves.

## **F16H 61/4061**

### **Control related to directional control valves, e.g. change-over valves, for crossing the feeding conduits (forward reverse switching by using swash plate F16H61/438)**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for changing the rotational direction of the motor by exchanging the supply conduits.

Change-over valves, crossing valves for exchanging the conduits.

## **F16H 61/4069**

### **Valves related to the control of neutral, e.g. shut off valves (zero tilt rotation holding means [HYPERLINK "sfpluscla://ECLA/F16H61/439" F16H61/439](#))**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for interrupting communication between pump and motor.

Stop valves, shut-off valves.

Pump output closing valves or plates.

Intermediate position of change-over valve.

## **F16H 61/4078**

### **Fluid exchange between hydrostatic circuits and external sources or consumers**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for connecting the hydrostatic conduits with external sources or consumers, e.g. linear motor actuators of working circuits.

Switching valves and controls therefore.

## **F16H 61/4096**

### **with pressure accumulators**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for controlling the charging or discharging of accumulators from the high or low pressure conduits.

Arrangements of high or low pressure accumulators.

Check valves, one way valves between hydrostatic circuit and accumulators.

#### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Hybrid vehicles with regenerative braking using fluid accumulators	<a href="#">B60K 6/12</a>
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## **F16H 61/4104**

### **Flushing, e.g. by using flushing valves or by connection to exhaust**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for connecting the hydrostatic low pressure conduits with the exhaust or sump.

Flushing valves for leaking the circuit to enable replenishing.

## **F16H 61/4131**

### **Fluid exchange by aspiration from reservoirs, e.g. sump**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for feeding the hydrostatic circuits without use of a charging pump.

Aspiration from sump or non pressurized reservoirs.

## **F16H 61/4139**

### **Replenishing or scavenging pumps, e.g. auxiliary charge pumps**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Pumps and controls for charging the hydrostatic circuit with fluid.

Auxiliary pumps driven by input shaft feeding the low pressure conduits.

## **F16H 61/4148**

### **Open loop circuits**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for switching between closed loop and open loop circuits.

Specific features or arrangements of the open loop circuits.

Special rules of classification for this subgroup.

This subgroup is also given as a multiple classification or as additional information.

## **F16H 61/4157**

## **Control of braking, e.g. preventing pump over-speeding when motor acts as a pump**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for limiting the pump over-speed when the motor functions as pump.

Control of friction brakes in hydraulic motors.

Restrictions in circuits, changing pump or motor capacity for braking purposes.

## **F16H 61/4165**

### **Control of cooling or lubricating**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for controlling the oil or hydraulic fluid temperature, also by heating, e.g. after start when temperature is low.

Devices for controlling oil levels.

Controlling the cooling of housings of pumps or motors.

Details of the lubrication circuits, control of lubricating pressures.

#### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Features relating to lubrication or cooling for general gearings	<a href="#">F16H 57/04</a>
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## **F16H 61/4174**

### **Control of venting, e.g. removing trapped air**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for removing trapped air in hydrostatic circuits, e.g. breathers therefor

## **F16H 61/4183**



## **Preventing or reducing vibrations or noise, e.g. avoiding cavitations**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for damping the pressure oscillations, e.g. by using restrictions or accumulators.

Devices for cancelling cavitation, detection of cavitation.

## **F16H 61/4192**

### **Detecting malfunction or potential malfunction, e.g. fail safe**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Fail-safe devices.

Detection of minimum oil level in the sump.

Detection of oil leakages in the circuits.

## **F16H 61/42**

**involving adjustment of a pump or motor with adjustable output or capacity [N: ( [HYPERLINK "sfpluscla://ECLA/F16H61/46" F16H61/46 takes precedence](#))]**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Control the displacement of a pump and a motor having no specific entry in the following subgroups.

Conjoint actuation of pump and motor.

## **F16H 61/421**

**Motor capacity control by electro-hydraulic control means, e.g. using solenoid valves**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Electro-hydraulic valves for regulating the pressure of the hydraulic actuator.

Linear solenoid valves, pulse width modulated valves.

## **F16H 61/423**

### **Motor capacity control by fluid pressure control means**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Purely hydraulic valves for regulating the pressure of the hydraulic actuator.

Hydraulic servo assisted shifting, hydraulic actuators therefor.

## **F16H 61/425**

### **Motor capacity control by electric actuators**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Electric motors for adjusting displacement.

Electrically assisted shifting actuation.

## **F16H 61/427**

### **Motor capacity control by mechanical control means, e.g. by levers or pedals**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Mechanical linkages between manually actuated levers or pedals and shifting means

## **F16H 61/431**

### **Pump capacity control by electro-hydraulic control means, e.g. using solenoid valves**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Electro-hydraulic valves for regulating the pressure of the hydraulic actuator.

Linear solenoid valves, pulse width modulated valves.

## **F16H 61/433**

### **Pump capacity control by fluid pressure control means**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Purely hydraulic valves for regulating the pressure of the hydraulic actuator.

Hydraulic servo assisted shifting, hydraulic actuators therefor.

## **F16H 61/435**

### **Pump capacity control by electric actuators**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Electric motors for adjusting displacement.

Electrically assisted shifting actuation.

## **F16H 61/437**

### **Pump capacity control by mechanical control means, e.g. by levers or pedals**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Mechanical linkages between manually actuated levers or pedals and shifting means.

## **F16H 61/438**

### **Control of forward-reverse switching, e.g. control of the swash plate causing discharge in two directions (using a directional control valve [HYPERLINK](#) "sfpluscla://ECLA/F16H61/4061" F16H61/4061)**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Control of a pump discharging in two opposite directions by swinging displacement.

Control of a motor rotating in opposite directions by swinging displacement.

## **F16H 61/439**

**Control of the neutral position, e.g. by zero tilt rotation holding means (using a neutral valve or a shutoff valve F16H61/4069)**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices to hold a pump in a nearly zero discharge position.

Devices to control a motor in a free-wheel or zero torque position by maintaining a nearly zero displacement.

## **F16H 61/44**

**with more than one pump or motor in operation**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Control of multiple pumps or motors having no specific entry in the following subgroups.

## **F16H 61/444**

**by changing the number of pump or motor units in operation**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for switching an additional pump or motor to the hydrostatic circuit.

Bypass devices for shunting a motor in a series connection of motors.

## **F16H 61/448**

**Control circuits for tandem pumps or motors**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Circuits comprising pumps or motors mounted on same shaft.

## **F16H 61/452**

**Selectively controlling multiple pumps or motors, e.g.**

## **switching between series or parallel**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for switching between a series connection and a parallel connection of pumps and motors.

## **F16H 61/456**

### **Control of the balance of torque or speed between pumps or motors (hydrostatic differentials F16H48/18)**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Devices for controlling the balance of torques or speeds between several motors or pumps.

## **F16H 61/46**

### **Automatic regulation in accordance with output requirements**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Regulation of an output requirement not specified in the following subgroups.

Regulating methods not specific for a particular output parameter.

## **F16H 61/462**

### **for achieving a target speed ratio**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Closed loop or open loop control to set a target speed ratio between input and output.

Automatic speed ratio change by comparing two input variables for example output speed versus throttle opening.

## **F16H 61/465**

### **for achieving a target input speed**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Closed loop or open loop control to set a target input speed or acceleration.

Limitation of maximum input speed.

Detection of input speed by using for example input shaft pump flow.

## **F16H 61/468**

**for achieving a target input torque**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Closed loop or open loop control to set a target input torque.

Limitation of maximum input torque.

Detection of input torque by using for example pump output pressure.

## **F16H 61/47**

**for achieving a target output speed**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Closed loop or open loop control to set a target output speed or acceleration.

Limitation of maximum output speed.

Detection of output speed by using for example output shaft governors.

## **F16H 61/472**

**for achieving a target output torque**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Closed loop or open loop control to set a target output torque.

Limitation of maximum output torque.

Detection of output torque by using for example motor input pressure.

## **F16H 61/475**

**for achieving a target power, e.g. input power or output power**

**Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Closed loop or open loop control to set a target input or output power.

Limitation of maximum input or output power.

**F16H 61/478**

**for preventing overload, e.g. high pressure limitation**

**Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Arrangements for preventing transmission breakage.

Limitation of maximum pressure by regulation of pump capacity.

**F16H 61/66**

**specially adapted for continuously variable gearings  
(F16H61/38 takes precedence)**

**Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Only control of mechanical continuously variable gearings, e.g. for gearings using endless flexible members or friction gearings.

**References relevant to classification in this group**

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Control of exclusively fluid gearing	<a href="#">F16H 61/38</a>
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**F16H 61/66B**

**[N: with arrangements for dividing torque and shifting  
between different ranges]**

**Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Control of continuous variable gearings using differentials for splitting torque and having means for shifting between different ranges, e.g. by applying

clutches or brakes.

## Relationship between large subject matter areas

The group is intended for the control of continuous variable gearings using differentials for splitting torque, the layout of these transmissions are classified [F16H 37/08](#) and subgroups. At the moment also control of these gearings for splitting torque are classified within the groups for the arrangements. ([F16H 37/08](#) and subgroups are pending a reorganisation related to control aspects).

## F16H 61/662

**with endless flexible means**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Control only of continuously variable gearings using endless flexible members

## Relationship between subject matter areas

The indented subgroups [F16H 61/66227](#), [F16H 61/66231](#) and [F16H 61/6625](#) are divided according parameters, but groups [F16H 61/66254](#), [F16H 61/66272](#) and [F16H 61/662P](#) should take precedence.

[F16H 61/66227](#) - transmission ratio control is exclusively depending on speed and torque.

[F16H 61/66231](#) - transmission ratio control is exclusively depending on speed.

[F16H 61/6625](#) - transmission ratio control is exclusively depending on torque.

## References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Layout of CVT gearings using endless flexible members	<a href="#">F16H 9/00</a>
Actuators, e.g. for adjusting pulleys	<a href="#">F16H 63/06</a>

## F16H 61/66227

**[N: controlling shifting exclusively as a function of speed and torque]**



## **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Transmission ratio control is exclusively depending on speed and torque parameters, i.e. the combinations of what is covered in groups [F16H 61/66231](#) and [F16H 61/6625](#), see the examples given there (controlling of shifting = control of transmission ratio).

## **F16H 61/66231**

**[N: controlling shifting exclusively as a function of speed]**

## **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Transmission ratio control is exclusively depending on speed, see the examples in the subgroups (controlling of shifting = control of transmission ratio).

## **F16H 61/66236**

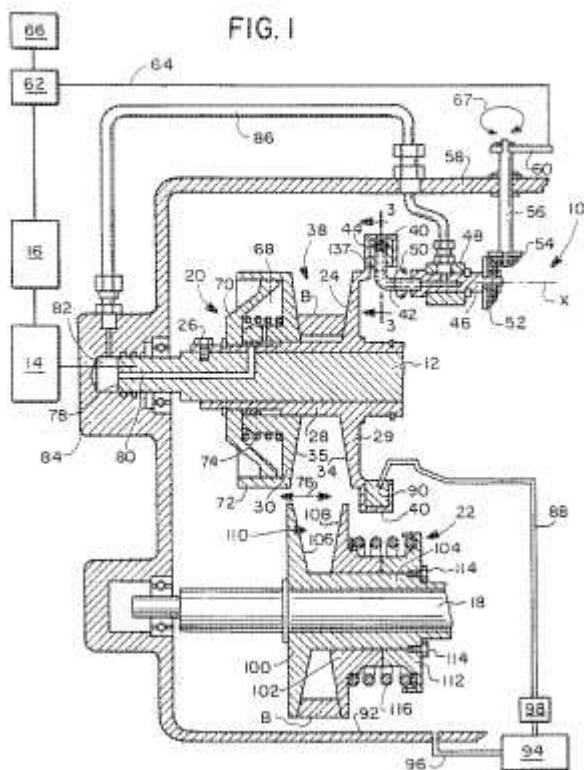
**[N: using electrical or electronical sensing or control means]**

## **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Illustrative example of subject matter classified in this group: FR2683288 - Please mind the higher group title: shifting exclusively as a function of speed (controlling of shifting = control of transmission ratio).





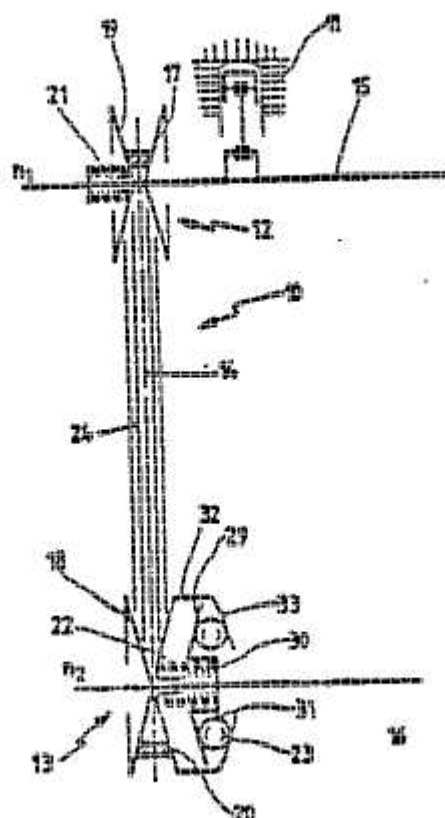
**F16H 61/66245**

**[N: using purely mechanical sensing or control means]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Illustrative example of subject matter classified in this group: DE3118165 -  
Please mind the higher group title: shifting exclusively as a function of speed  
(controlling of shifting = control of transmission ratio)



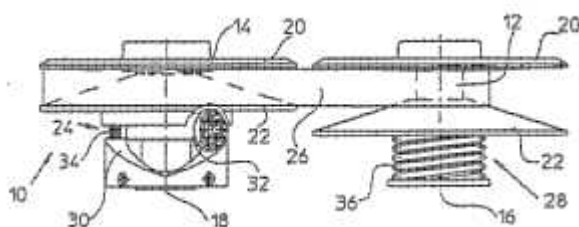
## F16H 61/6625

[N: controlling shifting exclusively as a function of torque]

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Illustrative example of subject matter classified in this group: DE19633274



### Relationship between large subject matter areas

Please do not confuse this group with group for torque sensors: the presence of a torque sensor does not necessarily imply the exclusive control (i.e. also shift-control) as a function of torque. Most torque sensors serve to give a

signal for clamping force control, therefore torque sensors or use thereof is mostly classified in [F16H 61/66272](#). For mechanical shift actuators see group [F16H 63/067](#). Controlling of shifting = control of transmission ratio.

### **Special rules of classification within this group**

This group contains the exclusive control as a function of torque. If other input parameters are used, the subject matter should not be classified here.

## **F16H 61/66254**

**[N: controlling of shifting being influenced by a signal derived from the engine and the main coupling]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Control of shifting, see the examples in the subgroups.

Control of transmission ratio based NOT exclusively on one input parameter; if based on speed see [F16H 61/66231](#), exclusively on torque see [F16H 61/6625](#), or a combination of exclusively speed and torque see [F16H 61/66227](#).

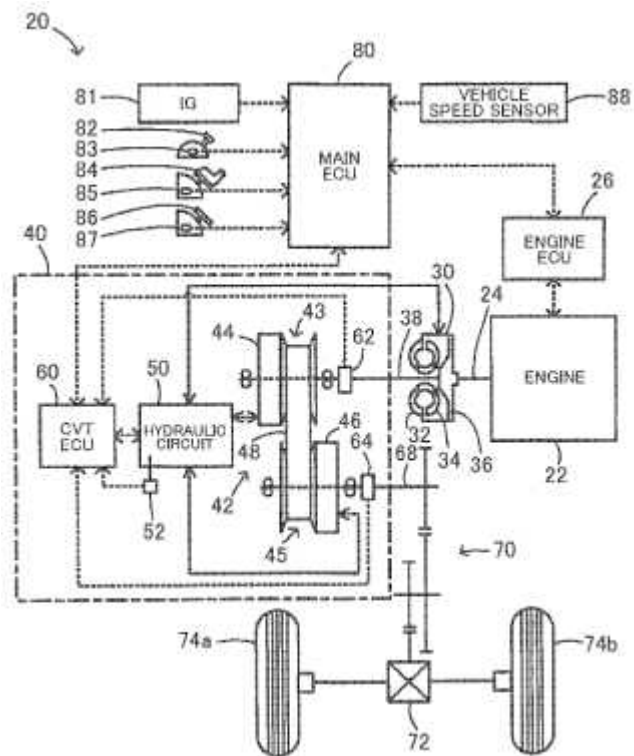
## **F16H 61/66259**

**[N: using electrical or electronic sensing or control means]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Illustrative example of subject matter classified in this group: US2008312030 -  
controlling of shifting = control of transmission ratio.



## F16H 61/66263

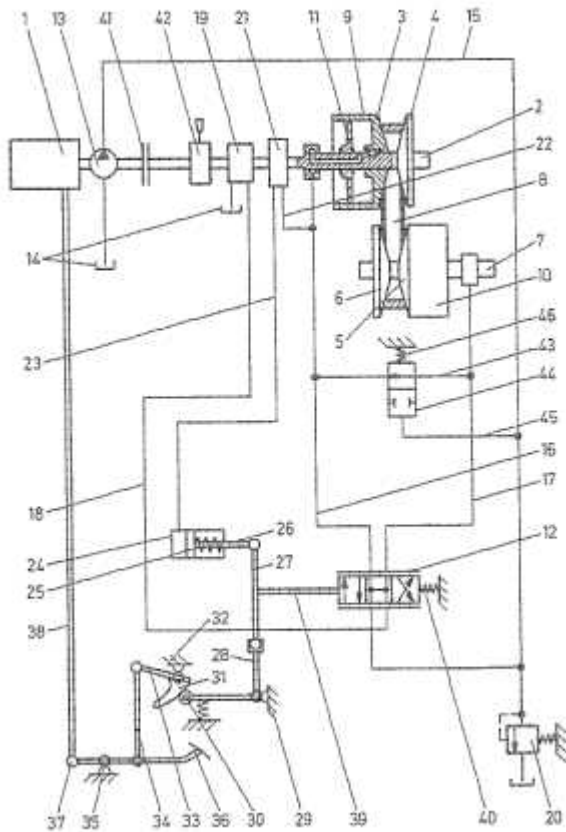
[N: using only hydraulic and mechanical sensing or control means]

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Illustrative example of subject matter classified in this group:

US5378200 - controlling of shifting = control of transmission ratio



## F16H 61/66268

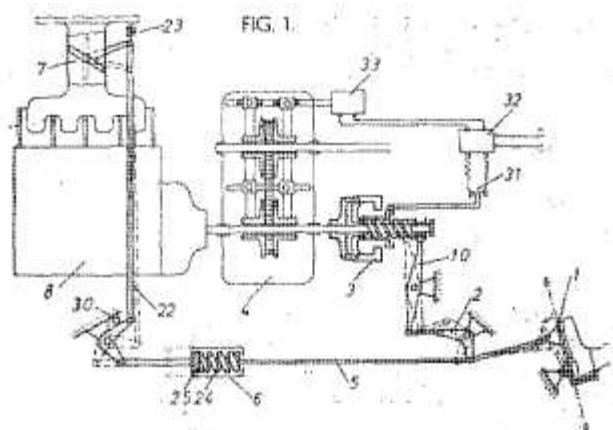
[N: using purely mechanical sensing or control means]

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Illustrative example of subject matter classified in this group:

GB1096469 - controlling of shifting = control of transmission ratio.



## **F16H 61/66272**

**[N: characterised by means for controlling the torque transmitting capability of the gearing]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Control of pinch or clamping force/Klemmkraft (by means of e.g. "secondary" pressure control, or torque sensor).

Control of SLIP (since inversely related to pinch force). But no momentary change of ratio.

Also includes the control concerning compensation of centrifugal pressure (i.e. the "extra" secondary pressure that results from the centrifugal effect on the (oil in the) actuator (cylinder) exerting the clamping force: NB constructions to achieve this can be found in [F16H 55/56](#) also).

## **F16H 61/662P**

**[N: characterised by means for controlling the geometrical interrelationship of pulleys and the endless flexible member, e.g. belt alignment or position of the resulting axial pulley force in the plane perpendicular to the pulley axis]**

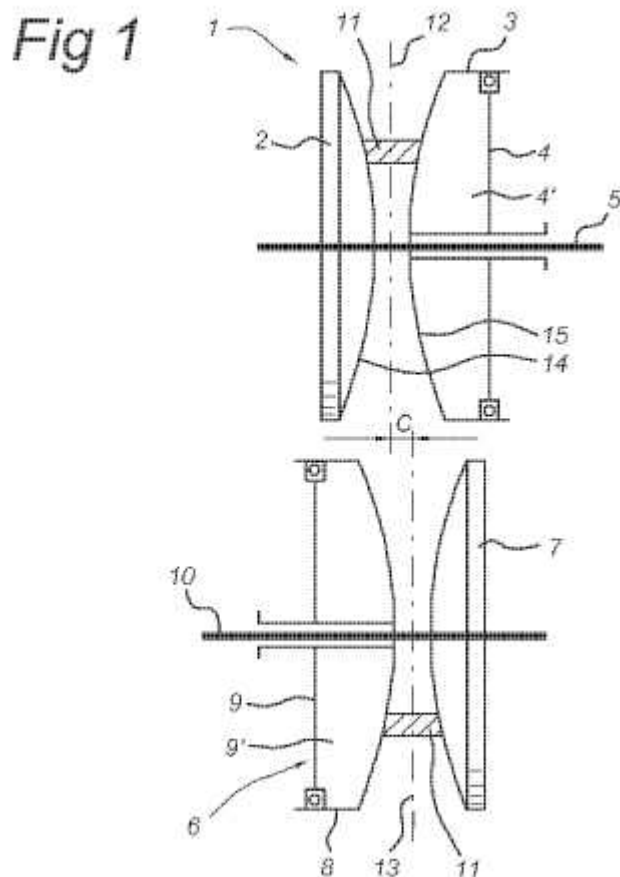
### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Geometrical relationships; Illustrative example:

WO2010074563





## Special rules of classification within this group

For specific pulley/disk geometrical properties, see also [F16H 55/56](#);

For geometrical relationships between pulley sets, see [F16H 9/16](#), [F16H 9/18](#)

## F16H 61/664

### Friction gearings

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Only control of friction gearing

#### Relationship between subject matter areas

The indented subgroups [F16H 61/6645](#), [F16H 61/6646](#) and [F16H 61/6647](#) are divided according parameters, but groups [F16H 61/6648](#) and [F16H 61/6649](#) should take precedence.

[F16H 61/6645](#) - transmission ratio control is exclusively depending on speed and torque.

[F16H 61/6646](#) - transmission ratio control is exclusively depending on speed.

[F16H 61/6647](#) - transmission ratio control is exclusively depending on torque.

### References relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Layout of continuous variable friction gearing	<a href="#">F16H 15/00</a>
Layout of continuous variable friction gearing with torque splitting	<a href="#">F16H 37/08</a>
Actuators	<a href="#">F16H 63/06</a>

## F16H 61/6645

**[N: controlling shifting exclusively as a function of speed and torque]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Transmission ratio control exclusively depending on speed and torque, see combinations of what is classified in [F16H 61/6646](#) and [F16H 61/6647](#), see the examples given there; controlling of shifting = control of transmission ratio.

## F16H 61/6646

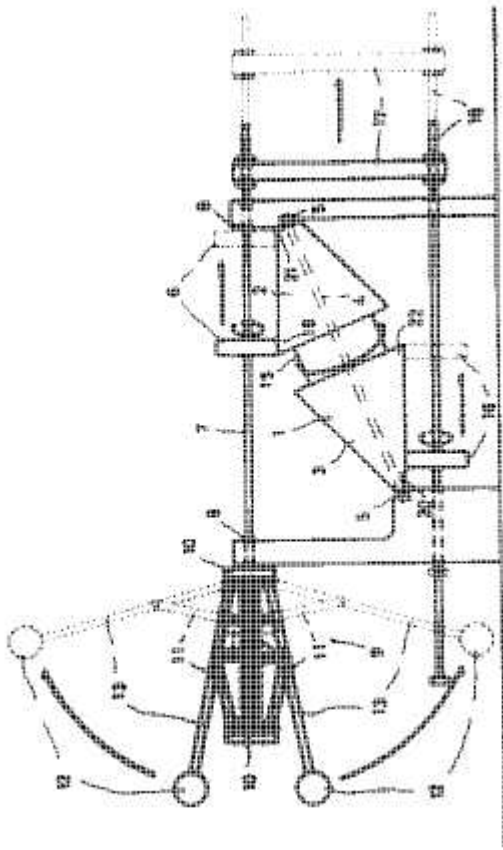
**[N: controlling shifting exclusively as a function of speed]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Illustrative example of subject matter classified in this group:

JP58124855 - controlling of shifting = control of transmission ratio



## **F16H 61/6647**

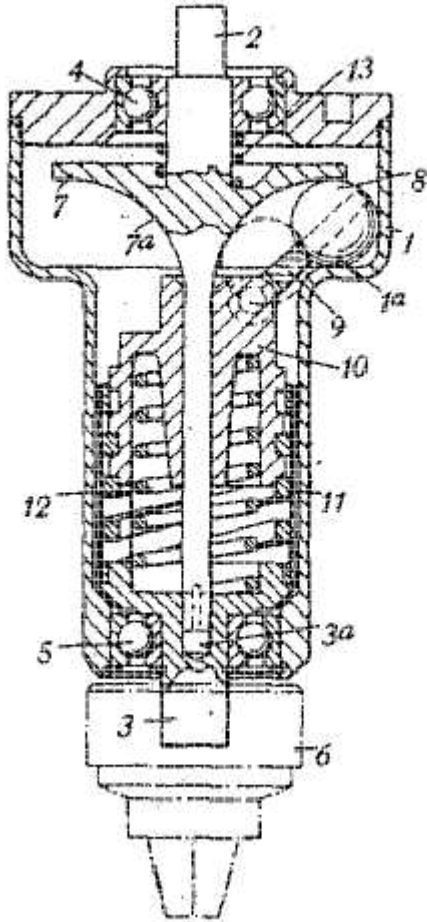
**[N: controlling shifting exclusively as a function of torque]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Illustrative example of subject matter classified in this group:

GB924485 - controlling of shifting = control of transmission ratio



## F16H 61/6648

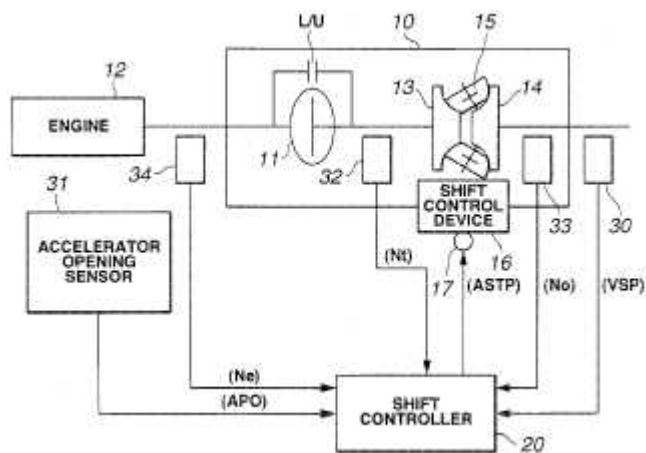
[N: controlling of shifting being influenced by a signal derived from the engine and the main coupling]

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Control of transmission ratio not based on one of: exclusively on speed (see [F16H 61/6646](#)), exclusively torque (see [F16H 61/6647](#)), or a combination of exclusively speed and torque (see [F16H 61/6645](#)). "

Illustrative example: US2003135315



## F16H 61/6649

**[N: characterised by the means for controlling the torque transmitting capability of the gearing]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Control of pinch or clamping force/klemmkraft by means of e.g. "secondary" pressure control or torque sensor.

Control of slip (since inversely related to pinch force).

Also includes the control of compensation of centrifugal pressure, i.e. the "extra" secondary pressure that results from the centrifugal effect on the oil in the actuator (cylinder) exerting the clamping force.

## F16H 61/68

**specially adapted for stepped gearing**

### Special rules of classification within this group

The classification of groups [F16H 61/58](#) to [F16H 61/686](#) was based on a former IPC indexing scheme and is therefore not complete. Since 2010 the classification is given when the control is specially adapted to a particular type of gearing. Only group symbols [F16H 61/688](#) (double clutch transmissions) and [F16H 61/70](#) (change speed gearings in group arrangements) where systematically given for transmissions controls.

## F16H 61/70

**specially adapted for change-speed gearing in group arrangement, i.e. with separate change-speed gear trains arranged in series, e.g. range or overdrive-type gearing**

## arrangements

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Control of transmissions with different gear trains in series, e.g. a main gear combined with an auxiliary range gear

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Timing of auxiliary gear shifts	<a href="#">F16H 61/08B</a>
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## F16H 63/00

**Control outputs [N: from the control unit] to change-speed- or reversing-gearings for conveying rotary motion [N: or to other devices than the final output mechanism]**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

Final output mechanisms, which includes the final output element, the element which establish a gear ratio, e.g. a coupling sleeve.

Actuating means for the final output mechanisms, the so called "final actuating mechanism".

Constructional feature of the final output mechanisms.

Interlocking devices between output mechanisms.

Ratio indicator devices.

Parking lock mechanisms.

Signals to a clutch outside the gearbox.

Signals to an engine or motor, e.g. motor control for smoothing gear shift.

### Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Preassembled gear shift units for mounting on a gear case	<a href="#">F16H 63/00B</a>
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Final output mechanisms for double clutch transmissions	<a href="#">F16H 2063/025</a>
Final output mechanism for CVTs using electric or electro-mechanical actuating means	<a href="#">F16H 63/062</a>
Final output mechanism for CVTs using fluid actuating means	<a href="#">F16H 63/065</a>
Final output mechanism for CVTs using mechanical actuating means	<a href="#">F16H 63/067</a>

## Glossary of terms

*In this subclass/group, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:*

Mechanism	means a kinematic chain consisting either of a single element or alternatively of a series of elements, the position of each point on the kinematic chain being derivable from the position of any other point on the chain, and therefore, for a given position of a point on one of the elements forming the kinematic chain there is only one position for each of the other points on the element or series of elements forming the kinematic chain
Final output mechanism	means the mechanism which includes the final output element
Final output element	means the final element which is moved to establish a gear ratio, i.e. which achieves the linking or coupling between two power transmission means, e.g. reverse idler gear, gear cluster, coupling sleeve, apply piston of a hydraulic clutch
Actuating mechanism	means the mechanism, the movement of which causes the movement of another mechanism by being in mutual contact

Final actuating mechanism	means the mechanism actuating the final output mechanism, i.e. this mechanism actuates the final output mechanism which includes the final output element, like coupling sleeve or shift fork
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## **F16H 63/06**

**the final output mechanism having an indefinite number of positions**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Final output mechanisms for continuous variable transmissions (CVTs).

Actuators therefor.

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Pulleys or friction discs of adjustable construction	<a href="#">F16H 55/52</a>
Axially adjustable pulleys actuated by centrifugal masses	<a href="#">F16H 55/563</a>
Final output mechanism for CVTs using electric or electro-mechanical actuating means	<a href="#">F16H 63/062</a>
Final output mechanism for CVTs using fluid actuating means	<a href="#">F16H 63/065</a>
Final output mechanism for CVTs using mechanical actuating means	<a href="#">F16H 63/067</a>

## **F16H 63/30**

**Constructional features of the final output mechanisms**



## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

The final output mechanism is a friction clutch or brake actuated and released by applying pressure to different fluid chambers	<a href="#">F16H 2063/303</a>
The final output mechanism is a brake actuated by springs and released by a fluid pressure	<a href="#">F16H 2063/3033</a>
The final output mechanism is a clutch actuated by springs and released by a fluid pressure	<a href="#">F16H 2063/3036</a>
Electric controlled final output mechanism comprising clutches	<a href="#">F16H 2063/3046</a>
Electric controlled final output mechanism using electromagnetic solenoid	<a href="#">F16H 2063/305</a>
Electric controlled final output mechanism using linear motors	<a href="#">R16H 61/30J7</a>
Electric controlled final output mechanism using cam or crank gearing	<a href="#">F16H 2063/3056</a>
Electric controlled final output mechanism using racks	<a href="#">F16H 2063/3059</a>
Electric controlled final output mechanism using screw-nut devices	<a href="#">F16H 2063/3063</a>
Electric controlled final output mechanism using other gears, e.g. worm gears, for transmitting rotary motion to the output mechanism	<a href="#">F16H 2063/3066</a>
Selector shaft assembly, e.g. supporting, assembly or manufacturing of selector or shift shafts; Special details thereof	<a href="#">F16H 63/30S</a>
Shift rod assembly, e.g. supporting, assembly or manufacturing of shift	<a href="#">F16H 63/30T</a>

rails or rods; Special details thereof	
Shift finger arrangements, e.g. shape or attachment of shift fingers	<a href="#">F16H 63/30U</a>
Shift head arrangements, e.g. forms or arrangements of shift heads for preselection or shifting	<a href="#">F16H 63/30V</a>
Spring assisted shift, e.g. springs for accumulating energy of shift movement and release it when clutch teeth are aligned	<a href="#">F16H 63/30W</a>
Final output elements, i.e. the final elements to establish gear ratio, e.g. dog clutches or other means establishing coupling to shaft	<a href="#">F16H 63/30Y</a>
Fluid actuated clutches	<a href="#">F16H 63/3026</a>
Electromagnetic clutches	<a href="#">F16H 2063/3046</a>
Sliding keys as final output elements; Details thereof	<a href="#">F16H 63/30Y2</a>

## **F16H 63/32**

### **Gear shifter yokes**

#### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Shift forks and their connection to shift rod or shaft.

Slide shoes to move the clutch sleeve.

#### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Characterised by the interface between fork body and shift rod, e.g. fixing means, bushes, cams or pins	<a href="#">F16H 2063/321</a>
Characterised by catches or notches	<a href="#">F16H 2063/322</a>

for moving the fork	
Characterised by slide shoes, or similar means to transfer shift force to sleeve	<a href="#">F16H 2063/324</a>
Rocker or swiveling forks, i.e. the forks are pivoted in the gear case when moving the sleeve	<a href="#">F16H 2063/325</a>
Shift forks essentially made of sheet metal	<a href="#">F16H 2063/327</a>
Shift forks essentially made of plastics, e.g. injection moulded	<a href="#">F16H 2063/328</a>

## **F16H 63/34**

**Locking or disabling mechanisms [N: (control of parking brakes being part of the transmission F16H63/48 )]**

### **Definition statement**

*This subclass/group covers:*

Locking mechanisms forming part of the final actuating mechanism.

Locking mechanisms for the parking lock.

### **Informative references**

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Locking of the control input devices, e.g. range selector	<a href="#">F16H 61/22</a>
Control of parking brakes being part of the transmission	<a href="#">F16H 63/48</a>

## **F16H 63/38**

**Detents [N: (spring-loaded ball units for holding levers in a limited number of positions G05G5/065)]**

## Informative references

*Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:*

Providing feel, e.g. to enable selection	<a href="#">F16H 61/24</a>
Spring-loaded ball units for holding levers in a limited number of positions	<a href="#">G05G 5/065</a>